BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE
Real Estate Brokers.

The Daily Colonist.

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Real Estate Brokers.

VOL. LXIII---NO. 80. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1890. THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

D. R. HARRIS. N. P. SNOWDEN.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance (Fire, Life and Marine) Agents, Notaries Public and Surveyors.

Town Property and Farming Lands

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In Large or small amounts at lowest current rates of interest. Estates Managed and Rents Collected.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

G. A. PERRIN & CO.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

PORT ANGELES. Lots and Five-acre Blocks, Half Cash, and balance on Time.---CHEAP.

Port Townsend, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria Property for Sale

7 TROUNCE AVENUE. mc5-1m

Produce and Manufactures of Japan.

MARCHANT, FUTCHER AND CO.

Are importing by successive steamers from Hiogo, Japan, first-class selections of above goods. Dry Goods Merchants, Grocers, Crockery Dealers, Toy and Fancy Traders, Proprietors of Furniture Stores, and others, will find at

41 - FORT - STREET

An extensive assortment in sample and bulk, of Porcelain, Matting, Handsome Carved Blackwood Cabinets, Bookshelves, Brackets, &c.

Lacquered Rosewood Whatnots, Trays and Brackets, Paper and other fans, Paper lanterns of every design and size, Bamboo blinds, Whatnots, Tables and Teapots in great variety, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Satin Tablecovers, etc. Beautiful Banner Screens, Regal Bedcovers, Curtains, richly decorated assorted Squares, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Carved Bamboo Fishing Rods and Walking Sticks.

The Finest Growths of Tea Specially Put up for Us.

Rice, Onions, Lily Bulbs, Trees, Plants, Etc., Etc.

An early inspection is requested. Orders for special consignment will receive immediate attention, and be forwarded by first mail. mc9-tf

Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $6,000,000; TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER $8,000,000.

Insurances Effected on all Classes of Property at Current Rates.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada at Montreal. H. E. CROASDAILE,
fy1-6m Agent for Vancouver Island, 42 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

A BEAUTIFUL RANGE

—OF—

BOYS' SUITS

Sizes from 22 to 28.

JUST TO HAND.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

JOHN WEILER

Calls Attention to the following lines:

"Lignomur," the New Wall and Ceiling Decoration.

HIGH RELIEF, HYGIENIC, MODERATE IN PRICE.

Beautiful Japanese and Artistic Paper Hangings, large line of new style Carpets, Lace Curtains in ecru and cream tints, Brass, Antique Bronze, Oak, Walnut and Japanned Coal Vases, Brass Fire Sets, Library Lamps' Chandeliers and Piano Lamps, Agate and White Enamelled Iron Ware.

Largest Stock of Furniture and House Furnishing Goods in British Columbia.

SHOWROOM: 51 TO 55 FORT ST. | FACTORY. HUMBOLDT ST.
dec 22-12m

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET.

VAN VOLKENBURGH & BRO

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS & PACKERS,

Corner Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.
no23

ROBINSON & CO.

Trounce Avenue,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. m2-1m

MISS CATON'S CLASSES

The next term will commence Monday, April 7th.

For further particulars apply to Miss Caon, 56 Vancouver street, by letter or on Saturday afternoons. mc4-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—An hotel clerk. Address P. O. Box 211, Victoria. m16-1w

WANTED—Mothers help. Fair remuneration and good home. State qualifications, and address this office. m16-1w

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Five-Roomed House in perfect condition, out-houses, etc., also lot 60x140, double frontage on N. Park street and Putnam street. High, dry and level. Good view. For particulars apply No. 9 Frederick street, city. mc16-1w

FURNISHED APARTMENTS — Very comfortably furnished rooms on Fort street, to let. Apply by letter to "B," COLONIST office. mc16-3t.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The Ladies of the Reformed Episcopal Church will hold a Conversazione on

Tuesday Evening, March 18th

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

An attractive programme has been provided. Admission 25c. m16-2t

FOR SALE.

CORDWOOD, and a quantity of Timber, within four miles of the city. Apply to M. MORRISSEY, Cedar Hill Road.
wm16-1

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

BR. BARQUE GLENBERVIE, Capt. Groundwater, From Liverpool.

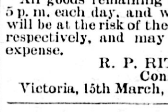
THIS VESSEL will discharge cargo at our wharf TO-DAY and following days.

Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p. m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Consignees of Vessel.
Victoria, 15th March, 1890. m16-1w

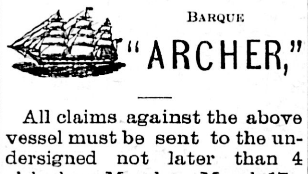
NOTICE.



BARQUE "ARCHER,"

All claims against the above vessel must be sent to the undersigned not later than 4 o'clock on Monday, March 17.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Consignees.
mc16



RESERVE

Notice is hereby given that all Fore Shore or Tidal Lands which are or which may become the property of the Province, are hereby reserved from sale or settlement, and all persons are hereby notified not to encroach upon any such Fore Shore or Tidal Lands.

F. G. VERNON.
Chief Commissioner of Lands & W'ks.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 15th March, 1890. m16
(Columbian and World copy.)

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Real Estate Sale.

1,453 ACRES

On the S. E. end of

GALIANO ISLAND,

Situated midway between the four principal cities of the province, and is known to be underlined with coal.

A large portion of this property is under cultivation, and is well watered by springs.

It has a fine young ORCHARD of trees of the choicest varieties, and the location for fruit cultivation is among the best in the Province.

Fir Timber. There is a fine lot of timber, having excellent facilities for marketing.

Alder Bottom. There are about 350 acres of bottom land easily cleared.

Coal. The Vancouver Coal Company has secured on Galiano Island over 8,000 acres, and doubtless an early development will be made.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of farm house, dairy barns, sheds and fencing, and is well supplied with good farming implements and machinery.

Full particulars with map to be had free on application at the office of the auctioneers.

LAKE DISTRICT.

Sections 129 and 130, two-thirds being bottom land, having a fine lot of good standing timber on it.

TERMS AT SALE.

Deeds at buyers expense.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
mc 16 Auctioneer.

LOST—A gold Maltese Cross. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Dominion Express office. mc14tj

$75 FOR A TOOTH.

THE above sum will be paid for a healthy upper front tooth if suitable. Anybody wishing to have same extracted must call at my office. DR. HARTMAN,
mc7 61 Government street.

Constipation and Headache.

DEAR SIRS,—I suffered with constipation and headache, and got a bottle of B. B. B. on trial, and found that it did me so much good that I got several bottles, and it proved a sure cure.

MRS. ROBERT TAYLOR,
swf Shipka, P. O., Ont.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Fair Hearing for Canadian Sealers.

Ontario Anxious to Increase the Flour Duties.

Canadian Engineers Receive Protection—Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance Bill—The Kootenay Railways.

(From our own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, March 8th.—All hope has been abandoned of prorogation by Easter. The Government Bank Bill, the budget, the tariff changes, the Northwest Territories Act Amendment Bill, and a number of other measures have to come down, and with the estimates not half passed, it looks like almost a forlorn hope to attempt to get through the bill of fare in less than five weeks time. Mr. Laurier was asked the other day what he thought as to the probable duration of the session, and he said his impression was that prorogation would not take place before the beginning of May. The lengthening of the session will be a great disappointment to the members from the Maritime Provinces and from British Columbia, as they have not the opportunity of going home every week, as is the case with many of the Ontario and Quebec members. The prolongation of the session into more than three months is being seriously considered by some members of a reflective turn of mind, and it would not be a matter of surprise if someone raised a discussion with the view to securing a change in our present methods. Certainly there is no reason whatever why the whole business of the country for a few years to come, at any rate, could not be done in eight weeks, or at the most in ten weeks' time.

A TICKLISH POINT.

The relations between the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the Provincial Government seem to be not altogether of the friendliest character, and it would appear as if last year the Provincial Government tried to play a rather scurvy trick upon the Governor. Mr. Schultz is the owner of considerable property in Winnipeg, in fact he may be said to be land poor, but he holds on to his property with the expectation that at some time or other he may be able to realize a good round sum upon it. The corporation of Winnipeg wanted to charge him 9 per cent interest on over-due taxes, whereas the law of the land expressly stipulates that in cases where no agreement has been made as to interest, not more than 6 per cent. can be charged. Mr. Schultz successfully carried his contention through the courts, and it was decreed that the Manitoba Municipal Act allowing the city of Winnipeg to charge a higher rate of interest was ultra vires, as under the B. N. A. Act the rate of interest in such cases can be decided by the Dominion Parliament alone. In order to place Mr. Schultz in a tight corner, the Legislature of Manitoba at the instigation of the Government, of course, amended the Municipal Act, legalizing the high rate of interest indicated, by withdrawing from the Manitoba courts the power to set aside the statute. This act has been under review by the Dominion authorities here and the measure, as just pointed out, being ultra vires, the Governor in council has decided to disallow it and Mr. Greenway's little plan has been thwarted. Those who know Hon. Mr. Schultz recognize in him one of the pioneers of Manitoba, and it shows what small minded men are at the helm in the Prairie Province when they will stoop to such conduct as this.

THE KOOTENAY RAILWAY BILLS.

The two Kootenay railway bills met with considerable opposition in the Railway committee of the House of Commons: in fact, it was far stronger than Mr. Charles Wilson, of Victoria, or even the British Columbia members, had anticipated. It was very evident that the C.P.R. had worked up a strong opposition to the South Kootenay Railway scheme, and as for the proposed Western road, no one thought that that would ever be constructed, if the charter were granted. The resolution passed by the Provincial Legislature was telegraphed here and read to the committee, as also communications from Premier Robson to Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mara, M. P., and a telegram from the Victoria Board of Trade to Mr. Earle and Col. Prior. The conditions laid down by the Provincial government were of such a positive nature that there was no getting over them, but even had the Provincial authorities simply expressed their willingness that the two companies should be chartered without conditions, the temper of the committee was evidently such as to have sealed the fate of the bills. Two or three Ontario members quickly divined that if the South Kootenay Railway were built, that all the trade of that rich mining country would find its way into the State of Washington and there was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion that instead of Canadians building up cities in a foreign country, on the contrary our legislation should tend rather to aid in establishing large mining centres in British Columbia. In justice to Mr. Wilson I am bound to say that he made a most excellent impression upon the committee, although his was a forlorn hope, and the Ottawa Citizen, referring to his speech a day or two ago, said that he was undoubtedly destined to make his mark in the legislative halls either at Victoria or in Ottawa. Another factor which aided in the killing of the two measures was the assurance of the C.P.R. that they would a line of railway from Sproat's Landing to the town of Nelson this year whether they received a subsidy from the Dominion authorities or not, so that it may be taken as almost a realized fact that the Kootenay country will before the end of the year have good means of communication with other parts of British Columbia. The discussion in the railway committee, and the prominence given to the controversy by the press of Ontario and Quebec, has been a great advertisement for British Columbia, and there is a general feeling, particularly amongst those who are conversant with the country, that before many years are over the Kootenay District will be fairly alive with mining camps.

MR. CHARLTON'S BILL.

Mr. John Charlton is one of the very extreme men in the House. His bill for the better observance of the Lord's Day is of a most sweeping character, and, as I pointed out in my despatch the other day, his measure has considerable interest to THE COLONIST and the News-Advertiser, of Vancouver. Mr. Charlton in his speech condemned the Sunday newspapers, but before his measure receives the assent of parliament, my impression is that he will be more familiar with those two papers than he evidently is to-day. The eastern press is already calling attention to the fact that by publishing a newspaper early on Sunday morning, with no issue on Monday, that the staff of the two papers actually have more of a rest than is the case with eastern dailies, which do not publish on Sunday, but issue on Monday mornings, thereby necessitating the staff working on the Sunday. Mr. Charlton made a long harangue, introducing his measure, and this may be looked upon as an almost certain indication that the bill will not reach its second reading this session. However, if it does, Mr. Earle and Col. Prior have intimated their intention to strongly oppose the provision which Mr. Charlton has inserted, striking particularly at the two British Columbia dailies.

BEHRING'S SEA.

The negotiations in reference to the Behring's Sea dispute are still attracting a good deal of attention, and at every possible opportunity Hon. Peter Mitchell endeavors to squeeze a little information from the government as to the manner in which the diplomatic discussion is proceeding. Mr. Mitchell has a great antipathy to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the reason that he thinks there is only one man in Canada competent to administer that department, namely, the Hon. Peter Mitchell. On every possible occasion he speaks in a most disdainful manner of Mr. Tupper, but it may be safely asserted that the young minister is well qualified to hold his own, and will worthily represent Canada at Washington. The fact that Captain Warren, of Victoria, is now at Washington, is looked upon as most encouraging to the Canadian contention, and while it is possible that Great Britain, Canada and Russia may assent to a close season, with respect to seals, still at the same time the mere fact of Captain Warren having been sent for, and the recognition being made of the claim for damages shows that the United States has backed down from its position that Behring's Sea is a mare clausum. It is reported that once the Behring's Sea matter is disposed of, negotiations will be continued with respect to the Atlantic fisheries. The United States authorities are said to be manifesting every disposition to treat honorably and fairly, and in the event of an agreement being arrived at, if only congress can be induced to assent to it, we may expect a cessation of the heart burnings and jealousies which have characterized the dealings between the two countries during the past few years. The only trouble is, that politicians in the U. S. are too apt to be led away by a few blatant demagogues who pretend they are speaking in the name of the masses, whereas, if the American nation spoke out its true feeling it would be found that there was every disposition to live harmoniously with us.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

In the Senate this week an interesting discussion took place with respect to the certificates granted to steamboat engineers, and Hon. Mr. Abbott made a most important change in the law. It appears that United States engineers have been coming over here, obtaining our certificates and then seeking employment in Canada, to the detriment of Canadian engineers. If, however, a Canadian were to go the U. S. before he can be certificated as an engineer there, he must take the oath of allegiance, and the Government has, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is about time something was done to protect our own people.

THE TARIFF.

During an experience of ten years in the House of Commons gallery I have never known so many delegations to infest the lobbies in any one year as in this year of grace. The announcement made by Sir John Macdonald a few weeks ago, that important changes were in contemplation, has simply had the effect of inducing representatives of nearly every industry in Canada to flock to Ottawa to press upon the government to make such changes as will suit the particular requirements of the applicant. Mr. Bowell and Mr. Foster have had their hands just about as full within the past month as any two men could well have, and I am bound to say that, despite the many claims on the ministers attention, the tariff delegations have departed with a high opinion of the personal character and capabilities of the two ministers, even if they were not able to give assurances that the requests of the applicants would be granted. It is a significant fact that Mr. Bowell is the only minister, who, since the Conservatives obtained power in 1878, has not changed his department, and the reason is not far to seek. Sir John Macdonald recognizes that after an experience of twelve years in administering the customs department, there is no man more competent than Mr. Bowell to occupy the position. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the government to change the duties on one class of products which would seriously affect British Columbia —I mean the flour duties. On this matter East and West join hands, as the members from the Maritime Provinces are just as strongly opposed to any increased duty as those from British Columbia. The pressure from Ontario in the opposite direction is, however, exceedingly strong. The milling industry in this province is paralyzed. The millers say they are being discriminated against on the flour duties to the extent of 22½ cents per bushel as compared with the duties on wheat. It is impossible to reduce the wheat duty, as then there would be a tremendous kick from Ontario farmers against American competition. Judging from conversations I have had with Ontario members, they think that in order to satisfy the millers' demands, and they are by no means an uninfluential body, the duty on flour will have to be increased to 75 cents per bbl.

With respect to the duty on mining machinery, Mr. Barnard has been at considerable pains to prepare a list of the different machines required for the mines in British Columbia in order to show how little machinery of this kind can be made in Canada, Mr. Curran's contention to the contrary, notwithstanding.

A DEMORALIZED OPPOSITION.

The opposition in the house of commons is in anything but a healthy state. They have their little caucuses and decide on a certain line of action, and then when it comes to the crucial point they have to back down in an ignominious manner. Twice this session, with a great flourish of trumpets. they have brought up motions of want of confidence in the government, and then Mr. Laurier, suddenly discovering that he was going to be deserted by a number of his followers, had to simply content himself with requesting that the motion be declared lost "on a division." A peculiar incident of this kind happened in the House last evening. Mr. Armstrong, a Reform member, got up to speak at 6 o'clock, and then the dinner hour coming on, Mr. Speaker left the chair. On resuming at 8 o'clock Mr. Armstrong was missing, and it turned out that he had been mysteriously "spirited away" as it had been discovered by his friends that he was going to strongly oppose the motion which had emanated from his own side of the House. Mr. Laurier was so discouraged at the ill-success of the day's work that he had not the heart to call for a division on the motion. The Conservatives have been chuckling a good deal over the bad break of the opposition leader, as it clearly shows that Mr. Laurier is having a pretty hard time in keeping his followers in line.

A new map of Port Angeles for sale by T. N. Hibben & Co. Price 50 cents.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Another Great Railway Across Ontario Projected.

The Fisheries Negotiations of a Most Satisfactory Character.

The Quebec Legislature Votes the Sum of $10,000 for the Re-Building of Toronto University.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 15.—Sir John Macdonald said Hon. Mr. Tupper would be back in a day or two from Washington to consult the Government on certain points regarding the fisheries negotiations, which, so far, are of a most satisfactory character. It was utterly untrue that complications had arisen.

Another great railway across Ontario is projected, with every prospect of going ahead. It is really an extension of the Canada Atlantic from Ottawa to Parry Sound, and when built will be the shortest lake railway route from Chicago to Atlantic ports.

The government will admit books for the Toronto University library free of duty.

There is a dead set against further bridges across the St. Lawrence. Montreal is petitioning against the bridge at that point.

The Quebec legislature, by 28 to 19, voted $10,000 for the rebuilding of Toronto University. A letter from Mr. Blake, chancellor of the university, would indicate that the university authorities are likely to accept this.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

Canners Dissatisfied With the Fees for Fishing Licenses.

They Refuse to Pay the Rate Demanded by the Government—The Westminster-Vancouver Football Match.

From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., March 15.—The Dominion government have ordered the issue of fishing licenses at the rate of five dollars to the fishermen for the first twenty boats, and fifty dollars each for every boat over that number. The fishermen are satisfied, but the canners are indignant, and declare the department is discriminating against the Fraser, as the canners fee on the Skeena is only five dollars. They say they will not pay the license, but will fish all the same, and they don't think the government can prevent them. There will be a big row over this yet, but the average citizen is satisfied with the new order.

The football match this afternoon, Vancouver vs. Westminster resulted in a very decisive victory for the Vancouvers. Westminster played a stubborn game, but were outplayed at all points. The game was not very rough, nor as exciting as usual, and hard knocks were few. The game was played almost entirely within the Westminster half, but the visitors failed to make a goal, and only secured one touch down. The score was: Vancouver seven points, Westminster none.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Work for the Unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The citizens' committee for the relief of the unemployed gave work to over three hundred men to-day. By to-morrow six hundred will have received employment.

A Drunken Juror.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—C. S. Simpson, a juror in the Terry trial, was fined twenty-five dollars this afternoon for contempt, having come into court intoxicated during the trial, and which caused an adjournment for a day.

Robbing the Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—It was discovered to-day that one hundred and twenty dollars and valuable jewelry belonging to Miss Ella Herschback, the young German woman who suicided a few nights ago, are missing. The police are investigating.

A Crank Arrested.

OAKLAND, Cala., March 12.—George A. Erickson, a Norwegian, who prophesied the destruction of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley on the 14th of April, by water, was arrested to-day and adjudged insane.

Booming California Products.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A few days ago two English capitalists, representing a syndicate, applied at the rooms of the State Board of Trade to obtain information as to the best method of preparing fruit in glass jars for exhibition. They are said to have control of large capital, and they are here for the purpose of investing in real estate to a large extent, all of which they will plant in orchards and vineyards. In connection with this enterprise they will build and equip similar cars to the "California on wheels" outfit either in London or Liverpool, and will keep them traveling wherever there are railroad tracks throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

Murder in the First Degree.

SAN JOSE, March 12.—Jas. Eubanks, a drunken character, who killed his sixteen-year old daughter with a shotgun last December, was convicted of murder in the first degree this afternoon.

Risked Her Life for Her Babe.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Mrs. Starckan, a young married woman, while attempting to cross the street with a seven months babe in her arms, was knocked down and run over by a carriage driven at an unusually high rate of speed this morning. The lady held her babe out of danger's way by a desperate struggle while the wheels of the heavy vehicle were passing over her body. She sustained severe bruises and internal injuries from which she may die.

The Sugar Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13. — Granulated sugar is now selling and has sold in San Francisco since about the time the trust refinery was closed, at 6⅝ cents per pound, while the sugar trust, which is without opposition at New Orleans, charges ⅜c. or ½c. more than the Spreckles' refinery charges.

Foot Race Challenge.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Harry M. Johnson, champion runner of America, who has been in the city some time, to-day issued a challenge to any man in the world to run from 50 to 130 yards for from $1,000 to $5,000 and gate money, or for gate money alone, the race to take place eight weeks from signing of articles.

Floods at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15. — The steamer Alameda, from Sydney and Honolulu this evening, brings news of a great rain storm at the latter place on the 7th inst. The streams were much swollen and the streets converted into rivers. Many houses were flooded, and business almost entirely suspended.

Meat Packing Establishment.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 15.—It was learned to-day that Armor, of Chicago, and his partners are, after all, in the enterprise to establish a beef and pork packing house at Pinole, refrigerators being built at San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, and Stockton.

Shipbuilding Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—It is reported that the Risdon Iron Works will before long be a competitor of the Union Iron Works in the construction of war vessels for the Government. It is reported that there is likelihood of an alliance between these works and the Pacific Rolling Mills, which intend to extensively enlarge their plant, and that the shipbuilding of the Risdon Iron Works will be erected on land adjoining the rolling mills.

A Good Move.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The Mayor this afternoon approved of the Bingham order, which provides for the removal of Chinatown from its present quarters to South San Francisco.

Relief for the Unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Additional subscriptions to-day swell the fund for the relief of the unemployed to nearly $18,000.

Postmaster at Chilkat.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Frank H. Poindextern, of the Chilkat Packing Company, has just been appointed postmaster of the newly established post-office at Chilkat, Alaska. This office has the distinction of being nearer the north pole than any other post office in the United States.

An Alarming Rumor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—A rumor was current upon the water front to-day that the government had directed the naval authorities to send a list of all vessels which could be made available for northern service. Among the large number of persons who are engaged in the sealing business the rumor caused some consternation, inasmuch as it was interpreted that a vigorous policy was to be pursued this season in Behring's Sea, and that the force of naval vessels was to be materially increased in those waters. Inquiry among the naval officials failed to confirm the rumor or even an acknowledgement of there being any occasion for its existence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Sir Jas. Ferguson Declines to Discuss the Behring Sea Question.

Lord Salisbury Moves that the Lords Approve of the Parnell Commission's Report.

LONDON, March 14.—In the Commons this evening Sir James Ferguson, undersecretary for foreign affairs, was interrogated as to the progress made in and the present position of the negotiations looking to a settlement of the Behring's sea dispute. He replied that he was compelled to decline to say anything on the subject until he should be able to communicate to the House such information as might be imparted without detriment to the matter at issue.

Sir George O. Trevelyan moved that Parliament shall henceforth rise at the beginning of July, and that any business unfinished or not reached by that time be taken into consideration at a winter session. The present arrangement, he said, was a survival of the days of different social habits. There ought to be two sessions, so arranged as to give the best part of the summer to a recess. The motion was rejected on a vote of 73 to 169.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury moved that the lords approve the report of the Parnell commission and thank the judges for their just and impartial conduct.

ALMOST STARVED AT SEA.

Eight South Sea Islanders Rescued in Mid-Ocean After a Terrible Experience.

Eight native islanders of the Pelew group, South Pacific ocean, were picked up at sea on December 11, nearly dead from starvation and thirst, by the American ship Joseph S. Spinney, now at Port Townsend. The crew had been in an open canoe for eight days.

They embarked for a neighboring isle, when a heavy gale came up and blew them 260 miles from land and left them at the mercy of the wind and waves. The party consisted of the king, his son and six members of his council.

In this condition they remained eighteen days. One died the second day after the storm. On December 11 the old king, faint with hunger and mad with thirst, decided that his son, a boy aged 16, should be killed, that his father and others might live.

The weakened, emaciated party were making preparations for the sacrifice, the boy accepting his fate, when the white sails of the ship Joseph Spinney hove in sight. The boy was saved. The ship hove to and took the poor wretches on board. The king lay in the bottom of the canoe unable to move, when the chief officer carried him on deck under his arm. They presented a dreadful sight. Their stomachs had shrunk in and they looked like living skeletons, and their bones almost protruded through the skin. They were provided with nourishment, and threw away their clothes in fear and disgust, preferring to wear only the loin cloth Seven days after being picked up at sea the King died, and the others slowly improved. They were taken to Hiogo, Japan, where the proper authorities will have them returned to their native isles.

Their mode of appreciating the kindness of Capt. Curling, of the ship Spinney, was to rub the back of his hand with their noses.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Calvary Baptist Church, Herald street. Rev. M. L. Rugg, pastor. Sunday services—Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School immediately following the morning service. Subject of sermons: Morning—Sanctification versus Sanctimoniousness. Evening—The Verities of Religion.

CABLE NEWS.

Probable Personnel of the New French Ministry.

At Least 250,000 Miners Involved in a Strike.

Opening of the Labor Conference at Berlin—Revolution Against the Ameer in Afghanistan.

New British War Ships.

LONDON, March 15. — Lord Claude Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, says the estimates for building war ships in the coming year were £6,486,000. This sum is exclusive of estimates for armaments, which amounted to £1,000,000.

General Elphinstone Drowned.

LONDON, March 15.—Major General Sir Howard Crawford Elphinstone, comptroller and treasurer of the Duke of Connaught's household, was washed overboard from the steamer Tangiers near Teneriffe, and drowned.

Gladstonian Elected.

LONDON, March 14.—The election to a vacant seat for Stoke-upon-Trent, which took place to-day, resulted in the return of Mr. G. Leveson-Gower (Gladstonian), who received 4,157 votes to 2,926 cast for W. T. Allen (Unionist).

Petition for Divorce.

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Dunlo has entered a petition for divorce from his wife on statutory grounds. The co-respondent in the case is said to be a wealthy London dealer in bric-a-brac.

Crushed in a Paper Mill.

LONDON, March 14.—A peculiar accident happened at a paper mill at Heywood to-day. A boy was drawn between the rollers of the machinery, his body finally passing through an opening measuring four inches.

Non-Union Men Beaten.

LIVERPOOL, March 14. — The nonunionists employed on the British steamer Bostonian, Capt. Traut, loading for Boston, were to-day savagely attacked by unionists armed with belaying pins. The disturbance was quieted by police, who made a number of arrests.

The Labor Conference.

BERLIN March 14.—The fact that the Vatican will not be represented at the labor conference is explained here by the report that the Emperor refused to assent to the Pope's proposal that a papal delegate should be president.

An Organized Strike.

LONDON, March 14.—Twenty thousand men employed as engineers in North-Eastern England have organized a strike for shorter hours.

The Dock Laborers' Strike.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The situation with regard to the dock laborers' strike denotes that the strikers have been defeated. The position of the men is menacing, and there are grave fears that serious collisions will ensue.

Rt. Hon. Richard Dowse Dead.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Rt. Hon. Richard Dowse, second baron of the exchequer division of the high court of justice in Ireland; is dead.

Floods in Australia.

LONDON, March 14.—Brisbane, Australia, is flooded; damage, $1,500,000.

The New French Ministry.

PARIS, March 15.—It is now thought extremely probable that a ministry will be constructed as follows: M. De Freycinet, premier and minister of war; M. Constans, minister of foreign affairs; M. Bourgois, minister of the interior; M. Rovier, minister of finance; M. Brissot, minister of justice; M. Roche, minister of commerce; M. Folliere, minister of public instruction; M. Develle, minister of agriculture; M. Guyot, minister of public works, and Admiral Barbery, minister of marine.

Opening of the Labor Conference.

BERLIN, March 15.—The opening of the labor conference to-day partook more of social than of an official character. Baron Von Berlepsch, Prussian minister of commerce, welcomed the delegates when they were assembled in the great hall of Prince Bismarck's palace, and concluded his address by inviting the conference to constitute itself a committee for the purpose of organization. This done, Baron Von Berlepsch was elected president, and Herr Magdeburg, under secretary in the ministry of commerce, vice-president. The usual rules governing diplomatic conferences, including the injunction of secrecy, were then adopted and the delegates were then grouped in the alphabetical order of their nationality. No other business was transacted. Before the adjournment President Von Berlepsch invited the delegates to a banquet to-morrow. The conference will reassemble on Monday at 11 o'clock, and will thereafter sit daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., when a recess of an hour will be taken. After the recess the sitting will extend from 2 to 4 or 5, as may be deemed best. The Emperor called on Prince Bismarck this morning and held a protracted interview with him.

What the German Press Says.

BERLIN, March 14.—The press of this city expresses great gratification at the meeting of the international labor conference. The National Zeitung says: "It is a gratifying spectacle to armed Europe to see delegates assemble for the purpose of laboring upon measures for the amelioration of the social condition of the people." The Tagblatt expresses the hope that the conference will prove to be the first step in the direction of an agreement between civilized nations in the most difficult field of social life. The Vossiche Zeitung says that whatever may be the result of the conference, it will not be a total failure, but that the enterprise itself will be a bright point in history, and will sooner or later be fruitful.

A General Strike.

LONDON, March 15.—The general strike throughout the country to-day decided upon by the miners' federation in consequence of their failure to secure an increase in the miners' wages from the masters, presents an astonishing situation. At least 250,000 miners are involved. The news when received at the stock exchange this morning produced an absolute stagnation, though prices were slightly affected.

Revolution in Afghanistan.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Intelligence has just been received from Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, that a revolution against Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer, broke out in that country. Among those concerned in it were a number of the courtiers of the Ameer. Several of them were captured by the troops who remained loyal, and were beheaded by order of the Ameer. The other courtiers implicated in the revolt fled to Russian territory. At last accounts they with a number of other revolters, who also fled to Russia, were gathered on the frontier of Afghanistan.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Judge Charles H. Woods, one of Chicago's most prominent lawyers, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Hyde Park about midnight last night.

Steamer Travel Impeded.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cablegrams were received at the offices of the British steamship companies here to-day stating that the strike of sailors and firemen at English, Welsh and Scotch ports had resulted in the refusing of orders for carrying passengers on any special dates. Steamships that were to sail as packets are now subject only to tramp orders. No vessel will leave on a schedule time while the strike lasts, except the mail boats.

Stock in the North-west.

HELENA, March 15.—Private advices received from Maple Creek, N.W.T., in reply to enquiries by owners to the foremen of their herds, say that the snow is about gone, and there has been no loss of cattle in that section. For all kinds of stock, Montana and the Northwest Territory have not had so favorable season for the past ten years.

THE SIBERIAN OUTRAGES.

The Stories of Cruelty Said to be Exaggerated.

The Russian Officials Propose to Ignore the Rumors of Atrocities as Pure Nihilistic Calumnies.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent notices the compilation of an official report on the late Siberian outrages. The report disputes the truth of the stories of recent circulation in London and Paris in that connection. The correspondent, after intimating that it is the purpose of the Russian officials to ignore the startling story of the Siberian atrocities as nihilistic calumnies, says: "The administrator of prisons told me that the American delegates would make a great mistake if they attempted to broach the Siberian scandals at the international prison congress." The same official, commenting on George Kennedy's expose of the prison management, said: "Its force was weakened by reason of the fact that Kennedy had his information from some dissatisfied prisoners." The administrator admitted the overcrowding of the prison, but pleaded that the government was attempting a reform in that particular. Being pressed, the official admitted the substantial truth of the reports of Siberian outrages as published in Western Europe, but insisted that Kennedy and others in their writings created a purely ideal Nihilist woman. Discipline must be preserved, and flogging as a punishment for the slapping of an official's face should be enforced. The struggle with the soldiers was caused by prisoners, armed with revolvers, wounding several of the former. It is thought, the correspondent adds, that the trouble will result in the exiles being deprived of the privilege of retaining their revolvers.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The P. E. I. Poisoning Case.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 15.—Elizabeth Stewart, an important witness for the crown in the Sutherland case, was brought to town last night on a warrant, and after hearing her statement the prosecuting counsel allowed her to go to a friend's house. She was to be examined to-day, but disappeared again and cannot be found. The case was continued to enable her to be captured. The girl's evidence is highly important, and a determined effort to find her is being made.

Fire at Regina.

REGINA, N.W.T., March 15.—Fire this morning destroyed the Palmer House, Smith's Hotel and a whole block of buildings in the centre of the town. Total loss over $100,000. The chief losers are the Palmer House, Smith's Hotel, Smith & Ferguson, J. F. Mowatt, J. W. Smith, C. H. Bayne, J. Secord, Wm. Brown, J. F. Scarlett, Eugene Smith & Co., bankers; C. H. Black, boot store, and the town treasurer. The amount of insurance was small, owing to the high rates charged. The fire is now fully under control. The fire brigade were helpless, as the engine is only of one horsepower, and could not be got into working order, and it was fully two hours before a supply of water was obtained.

The Separate School Question.

TORONTO, Ont., March 15.—A great debate on the separate school question has been arranged to commence on Tuesday next in the Ontario legislature.

Crushed to Death.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 15.—John Ellis was killed yesterday afternoon by a large piece of earth falling on him.

Trained Carrier Pigeons.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 15.—It is the intention of the government to establish a number of stations in Canada for training carrier pigeons, and Windsor is among the number. Quartermaster Reeves has received a letter from the commandant of the Royal Military college at Kingston, giving an outline of the project and showing what other countries are doing in educating the birds.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

For Three Hours a Paralyzed Husband Sees His Wife Burning.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 12.—Mrs. Carlysle, an aged lady living three miles west of Marysville, while fixing the fire in a stove to-day, accidentally ignited her clothing and was so horribly burned that she died. Her husband, the only other occupant of the house, witnessed the whole occurrence but was powerless to help her, as he is paralytic and unable to move hand or foot.

For three hours he was compelled to witness the terrible agony of his wife. When their daughter returned from church medical aid was summoned, but it was too late.

ANTI-CLIMAX.

I walked a city street, and suddenly
I saw a tiny lad. The winter wind
Howled fitfully, and all the air above
The clear-cut outline of the buildings tall
Seemed full of knives and cut against the face;
An awful night among the unhoused poor;
The boy was tattered; both his hands were thrust
For show of warmth into his pocket holes,
Where pockets had not been for many a day.
One trouser leg was long to hide
The naked flesh, but one in mockery
A world too short, tho' he was monstrous small,
Left bare and red his knee—a cruel thing!
Then swelled my selfish heart with tenderness
And pity for the waif; to think of one
So young, so seeming helpless, homeless, too,
Breasting the night, shiver with the cold!
Gaining a little, soon I passed him by,
My fingers reached for a silver coin
To make him happier, if only for
An hour, when—I marveled as I heard—
His mouth was puckered up in cherry wise,
And in the very teeth of fortune's frown
He whistled loud a scrap of some gay tune!
And I must know that all my ready tears
Fell on a mood more merry than my own.

A CLEVER WOMAN'S RUSE.

"Women are smarter than men every time," said the manager of a large tourist excursion business, in an argument over the respective qualities of the sexes; "and I can tell you a little story to back my statement that I think is a clincher. When I was in Chicago some years ago an elderly lady came into my office one day and asked me to prepare a trip to the continent for her husband and herself. I set to work on the following morning and had just about finished the schedule when a man came rushing in, introduced himself as the husband of my previous day's caller and told me to stop my work. He said he did not want to go to Europe, and he would not go, and he would be blessed if his wife was going, either. He notified me also that he held the family purse strings and then departed.

"I threw the schedule away with a mild objurgatory remark about female ways, and started in on something else.

"Half an hour later in came the lady, and said that I was not to bother with what her husband said. She told me that the trip was going to be made, and that he was going with her, and that when she made up her mind to do anything she generally did it. She left a $100 guarantee with me to finish up the itinerary and I went ahead.

"When the starting day came around the husband walked in to see me, paid up like a little man and went away with his tickets, but he offered no explanation as to his change of mind.

"In the fall of that year I met the couple on the steamer coming home, and one night over our cigars the husband told me the story of how his wife persuaded him to take the trip.

"'She didn't say a word to me on the subject,' said he, 'after the day I called on you to countermand her orders and I swelled with pride to think how easily I had knocked the idea out of her head. On the Sunday morning before I called on you again we went to church as usual, and after the sermon, and just as I was preparing my mind for dinner, the pastor nearly stunned me by announcing that my wife and I were to start for Europe in a few days, and that we wished the prayers of the congregation. All eyes were turned on our pew at once, and everybody joined in the requested prayer. What could I do but look thankful? I had a bad fifteen minutes' walking home, and I didn't enjoy dinner a bit; but the funny side of the affair struck me in the afternoon, and before long I was congratulating my wife on her cleverness and looking forward with interest to the journey myself.'"—*New York Times.*

LOVE'S TACTICS.

Miss Hurryup—Ah! George, you cannot tell what troubles a girl has who is receiving the attentions of a gentleman.

Mr. Holdoff—Trouble, Carrie? Of what nature, pray?

Miss H.—Well, one's little brothers are always making fun of one, and one's relatives are always saying, "When is it to come off!" as if marriage was a prize-fight. But that is not the worst. There'sthe inquisitiveness of one's parents. They want to know everything. There's pa, now; he is constantly asking such questions as: "Carrie, what are Mr. Holdoff's intentions? What does he call upon you so regularly for and stay so late when he does call?" And he sometimes looks so mad when he asks these questions that I actually tremble.

Mr. H.—And what answer do you make to his questions, Carrie, dearest?

Miss H.—I can't make any answer at all; for, you see, you haven't said anything to me and—and—of course I—I—

Then Mr. Holdoff whispered something in Carrie's ear, and the next time her father questions her she will be ready with a satisfactory reply.—*Boston Courier.*

THE ENORMOUS DEBT OF FRANCE.

The public debt of France is estimated at 6,200 million dollars, thus making it the heaviest of any country in Europe. To add to the expenses for the current year are set down at 700 millions, and the revenue at only 600 millions; and the Government has been forced to fund the accumulated deficits in a new loan for 200 millions. More than one-half the taxation in France goes to support the army and navy, and the poorest peasant has always been willing to pay it; but an annual decrease in revenue, increased taxation and new loans will unquestionably tend to injure the industries of the country and ultimately prove dangerous to the existence of the republic.—Philadelphia Record.

SHIPBUILDING LAST YEAR.

During the last year vessels have been launched in Great Britain and Ireland amounting to nearly 1,280,000 tons. The Clyde heads the list with 335,200 tons, being an increase of 55,000 tons over the production of 1888. The Tyne is second, with 281,710 tons, being an increase of 68,000; then comes the Wear with 217,336 tons, an increase of 74,000; then the Tees, with 110,436 tons, an increase of 50,000; the Hartlepools have risen 10,000 tons, to 84,100; but the most remarkable rise has been at Belfast, from 34,000 tons in 1888 to 80,000 during 1889. The prospect for 1890 is everywhere satisfactory, there being a very large amount of work on hand. It may be added that at the Clyde yards 97 per cent. of the new vessels are built of steel.—London Truth.

TIT FOR TAT.

Disgruntled boarder (to landlady)—If I were in your place Mrs. Tuffern, I'd discharge that cook.

Landlady (with spirit)—If I were in your place, Mr. Owen, I'd discharge that bill.—Time.

THROUGH FIRE.

Dr. Stewart, of Nether Lochaber, as one of the most notable folklorists in the country, was perhaps of all that thirsting band the most justified in thinking, as he did recently, that in the field of superstition he had "sucked the orange dry." He was happily mistaken, and in making confession he enriches his strange and varied record with a new story, which shows that a singular form of superstition still lingers in the Highlands. It is worth retelling. Dr. Stewart's informant, who made his report in beautiful Gaelic, had to visit a shepherd on business in a certain glen in the month of March last. Finding no one in the house he went along the road a bit and was attracted by smoke in a wooded hollow beside a burn, where he thought the women were having a washing. Wishing to leave instructions about some sheep he made for the place. Reaching the top of a steep bank and looking down to a little plot of grass beside the burn, he saw five women engaged in a way that astonished him as he had never been astonished all his life before. Two women, said the narrator, were standing opposite each other, and holding between them vertically a hoop which, except where it was held, was wrapped in something that was burning briskly. Through this hoop of fire two other women were engaged passing backward and forward to each other a little child eighteen months old. When this was sufficiently accomplished the child was handed to its mother, who was standing near, earnestly watching the ceremony, while the hoop was dropped into a pool hissing and spluttering as it sank. What did it all mean. Not wishing to vex the women by breaking in upon their secret work the narrator withdrew quietly. On getting home he told his wife what he had seen, and set her to try and unravel the mystery. She, of course, succeeded, and this is what she found. The child in question was in ill-health, constantly clamoring for food, which it ate voraciously, without benefiting one whit. It had a dried and shrivelled aspect, and was, besides, so fractious and fretful in temper that it became a torment to everybody in the house. Medicine prescribed by a doctor made it worse. What was now to be done? They called in a "wise woman," who discovered that the child was under the influence of an "evil eye" of great power, from which there was only one means of escape—namely, by the rite we have described, called in Gaelic *Beannachd na cuarrte*—"The Blessing of the Round or of the Circle." Who had put the spell upon the child? A beggar woman, who refused bread and would take only money. There was no money to give her, and the hag, after peering into the child's face and saying, "Oh, what a beautiful child!" hobbled off with a chuckling laugh. From that day the little victim dwindled away, and although a cormorant for food, became a fractious weakling.

No sensible person will, of course, believe that the rite had any healing effect upon the child. Curiously enough, however, its health began to improve from that date. It should be mentioned that the little fellow was passed and repassed through the fiery hoop eighteen times, once for each of the moons that represented his age. It does not seem certain whether there was any incantation said before or during the rite, but one thing further was done. When taken home the child was fed and put to bed, while the wise woman suspended above his head when he fell asleep a small bunch of *roid*, or bog myrtle, which was on no account to be touched until she came herself to take it down at the next crescent moon. This she did, which was the proper conclusion of the ceremony; "and then, indeed, to the delight of its mother and the wonderment and awe of as many of the neighbors who were in the secret, the little fellow was seen to be already very visibly and vastly improved both in health and temper!" The latest report is that "a healthier, smarter, merrier two-year-old there is not in the country." Naturally the women regard the rite and the recovery as a matter of cause and effect.

THE BEST JEWEL.

Girls, go without jewelry forever before you wear a piece that is not real, and when Tom comes to you, Tom who is a clerk in a big banking house, and soon will be getting money enough to be married on, and talks about buying you a diamond ring, refuse it. He can't get a good one with the money he's got, and you don't want any other kind. Take instead a plain gold band to do service for your betrothal, and let it be used again on your wedding day. Then later on, when the firm really recognizes how valuable Tom is, he will be able to get you a diamond ring as a keeper above the gold one, and you and he can laugh happily over the idea of your wanting a keeper for the golden band that holds you together. Don't be envious when you see somebody with diamonds sparkling about them, but sit down and think, like Uncle Tom, "on your marcies." You've youth, health and happiness, and the diamond may be resting over a heart that lacks happiness, on a breast never free from pain, and decorating a hand oftenest raised to a physician. Shall there, then be no jewel for you? Yes; your string of gold beads to wear on festive occasions, and any of the simple, pretty little trinkets that have been brought you at Christmas, or at birthdays, and which are suited to your age and your station in life. The best jewel a girl can wear is the priceless jewel of modesty.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A SHREWD GIRL.

Lady of the House—Rosa, who was that dragoon you had here in the kitchen yesterday?

Servant Maid—Ach! that was my sweetheart; but I shan't have anything more to do with him, because he is always making remarks about everybody. Only yesterday he said, "Rosa, your mistress is the handsomest woman I ever saw." What business has he to talk about you in that fashion?

Lady—Still, he seems to be a very decent sort of man, and I don't see why you should jilt him.

A NEW COOKBOOK WANTED.

Wife—I've got a new cookbook.

Husband—Confound your cookbooks. They are all alike. They tell you to take so much of this and so much of that, but they don't tell you how to get the money to buy the ingredients.—Texas Siftings.

Maud—Just think! It is predicted that in fifteen years horses will have become so intelligent that they may be driven without reins.

Mabel (thoughtfully)—Yes, but what good will it do us? We shall be too old to go riding then!

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DUNRAVEN RANCH

A Story of American Frontier Life.

By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,

Author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "From the Ranks," "The Deserter," Etc.

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CHAPTER VII.

FOR a moment there was silence in the brightly illuminated room. With flushed face and swollen veins and twitching, clutching hands, old Maitland stood there glaring at the young officer. Before Perry could speak again, however, and more fully explain the untoward circumstance, there came a rush of hurrying footsteps without, and the sound of excited voices. The next minute they heard an eager, angry challenge and Perry recognized the voice of the overseer or manager whom he had met in the morning.

"What do you fellows want here?" was his brusque and loud inquiry as he sprang from the piazza and stood confronting the sergeant, who was quietly seated in the saddle, and the question was promptly echoed by three or four burly men who, in shirt sleeves and various styles of undress, came tumbling in the wake of their leader and stood now a menacing group looking up at the silent troopers.

If there be one thing on earth that will stir an Irishman's soul to its inmost depths and kindle to instant flame the latent heat of his pugnacity, it is just such an inquiry in the readily recognized accent of the hated "Sassenach." Perry recognized the danger in a flash, and, springing through the open casement, interposed between the hostile parties.

"Not a word, Sergt. Leary. Here, Mr. Manager, these men simply obeyed orders, and I am responsible for any mistake. No harm was intended"——

"Harm!" broke in one of the ranchmen, with a demonstratively loud laugh. "Harm be blowed! What harm could you do, I'd like to know? If the master'll only say the word, we'd break your heads in a minute."

"Quiet, now, Dick!" interposed the overseer; but the other hands growled approval, and Perry's eyes flashed with anger at the insult. What reply he might have made was checked by the sight of Sergt. Leary throwing himself from the saddle and tossing his reins to one of the men. He knew well enough what that meant, and sprang instantly in front of him.

"Back to your horse, sir! Back, instantly!" for the sergeant's face was fierce with rage. "Mount, I say!" added the lieutenant, as the sergeant still hesitated, and even the sense of discipline could not keep the mounted troopers from a muttered word of encouragement. Slowly, wrathfully, reluctantly, the soldier obeyed, once turning furiously back as jeering taunts were hurled at him from among the ranchers, unrebuked by their manager. "Now move off with your men to the gate. Leave my horse, and wait for me there. Go!" added the young officer, sternly; and, with bitter mortification at heart and a curse stifled on his quivering lips, the Irishman turned his horse's head away and slowly walked him in the indicated direction.

"Now, Mr. Manager," said Perry, turning fiercely upon the younger Englishman, "I have done my best to restrain my men; do you look out for yours. You have allowed them to insult me and mine, and you may thank your stars that discipline prevailed with my people, though you have nothing of the kind here."

"Your men have cut down our fences, by your order, I presume," said the manager, coolly, "and it's lucky for them they got out of the way when they did. We have a right to protect our property and eject intruders, and"——

"I came here to inquire for a missing man—a right even an Englishman cannot deny us on these prairies. We had excellent reason to believe him injured, and thought, not knowing you for the inhospitable gang you are, that he might have been carried in here for treatment; there was no other place. Your proprietor tells me he is not here. After what I've seen of your people, I have reason to be still more anxious about him. Scant mercy a single trooper would have had at their hands. Now I ask you, Do you know or have you heard of a cavalry soldier being seen around here during the day?"

Perry was standing holding his horse by the curb as he spoke, facing the parlor windows and confronting the angry group of ranchmen. Within, though nearer the window than he had left him, was the bent form of the owner of Dunraven, leaning on his cane and apparently impatiently striving to make himself heard as he came forward. Before the manager could answer, he was compelled to turn about and rebuke his men, two of whom were especially truculent and menacing. Finally he spoke:

"I have heard nothing, but I tell you frankly that if any of your men have been prowling around here it's more than probable some one has got hurt. Has there been any trouble today, men?" he asked.

"By God, there will be if this ranch isn't cleared in five minutes," was the only answer.

"Don't make an ass of yourself, Hoke," growled the manager. "They are going quick enough."

"I am going," said Perry, swinging lightly into saddle; "and mind you this, sir: I go with well warranted suspicion that some of these bullies of yours have been responsible for the non-appearance of my stable sergeant. If he is not found this night you may confidently look for another visit. I say that to you also, Mr. Maitland, and you owe it to our forbearance that there has been no bloodshed here to-night."

Old Maitland's tremulous tones were heard but a second in reply when he was interrupted by a coarse voice from the crowd of ranchmen, by this time increased to nearly a dozen men. Some of them were gathering about Perry as he sat in the saddle, and an applauding echo followed the loud interruption:

"Give the swell a lift, Tummy; 'twill teach him better manners."

Almost instantly Perry felt his right foot grasped and a powerful form was bending at the stirrup. He had heard of the trick before. Many a time has the London cad unhorsed the English trooper, taken unawares, by hurling him with sudden lift from below. But Perry was quick and active as a cat. Seat and saddle, too, were in his favor. He simply threw his weight on the left foot and his bridle hand upon the pommel, let the right leg swing over the horse's back until released from the brawny hand, then back it came as he settled again in the saddle, his powerful thighs gripping like a vise; at the same instant, and before his assailant could duck to earth and slip out of the way, he had whipped out the heavy Colt's revolver and brought its butt with stunning crash down on the ranchman's defenseless head.

There was instant rush and commotion. In vain old Maitland feebly piped his protests from the veranda; in vain the overseer seized and held back one or two of the men and furiously called off the rest. Aided by the darkness which veiled them, the others made a simultaneous rush upon the young officer and sought to drag him from his plunging horse. Perry held his pistol high in air, threatened with the butt the nearest assailant, yet loath to use further force. He was still in the broad glare of the parlor lights—a conspicuous mark; eager hands had grasped his bridle rein at the very bit, and he could not break away; and then missiles began to fly about his devoted head, and unless he opened fire he was helpless. While two men firmly held Nolan by the curb, half a dozen others were hurling from the ambush of darkness a scattering volley of wooden billets and chunks of coal. He could easily have shot down the men who held him.

It was sore temptation, for already he had been struck and stung by unseen projectiles; but just as the manager sprang forward and with vigorous cuffs induced the men to loose their hold on his rein, there came three horsemen charging full tilt back into the crowd, scattering the assailants right and left; and, this time unrebuked, Sergt. Leary leaped from the saddle and, with a rage of fierce delight, pitched headlong into battle with the biggest ranchman in his way. And this was not all; for behind them at a rapid trot came other troopers, and in a moment the open space was thronged with eager, wondering comrades—full half of Stryker's company—in whose overwhelming presence all thought of promiscuous combat seemed to leave the ranchmen. They slipped away in the darkness, leaving to their employers the embarrassment of accounting for their attack.

Leary was still fuming with wrath and raging for further battle and shouting into the darkness fierce invective at the vanished head of his opponent. He turned on the overseer himself, and but for Perry's stern and sudden prohibition would have had a round with him, but was forced to content himself with the information conveyed to all within hearing that he'd "fight any tin min" the ranch contained if they'd only come out where the lieutenant couldn't stop him. The troopers were making eager inquiry as to the cause of all the trouble, and, fearing further difficulty, Perry promptly ordered the entire party to "fall in." Silence and discipline were restored in a moment, and as the platoon formed rank he inquired of a sergeant how they came to be there. The reply was that it had grown so dark on the prairie that further search seemed useless, Capt. Stryker and most of the men had been drawn off by signals from the Cheyennes up the valley towards the post, and these men who had been beyond Dunraven on the northern prairie were coming back along the Monee trail when they saw the lights and heard voices over at the lower shore. There they found Leary, who was excited about something, and before they had time to ask he suddenly shouted, "They're killin' the lieutenant. Come on, boys!" and galloped off with his own party; so they followed. Perry quietly ordered them to leave a corporal and four men with him, and told the senior sergeant to march the others back to the post; he would follow in five minutes. Then he turned to the manager

"You will have to put up with my keeping some of my men with me, in view of all the circumstances," he said, coldly. "But after this exhibition of lawlessness on the part of your people I do not propose to take any chances. I want to say to you that it is my belief that some of those ruffians you employ can tell what has become of our missing man, and that you will do well to investigate to-night. As to you, Mr. Maitland," he said, turning to the old gentleman, who had sunk into a low easy chair, "much as I regret having disturbed your privacy and—that of the—ladies of your household, you will admit now that justice to my men and to the service demands that I should report my suspicions and my reception here to the commanding officer at Fort Rossiter."

There was no reply.

"I wish you good night, sir," said Perry; but his eyes wandered in to the lighted parlor in search of a very different face and form—and still there was no answer.

The manager came back upon the piazza and stepped rapidly towards them. Perry quickly dismounted and bent down over the crouching figure.

"Why, here!" he suddenly exclaimed, "your employer is faint, or—something's gone wrong."

"Hush!" was the low spoken, hurried answer of the Englishman. "Just bear a hand, will you, and help me to lift him to yonder sofa?"

Easily, between them, they bore the slight, attenuated form of the old man into the lighted parlor. A deathly pallor had settled on his face. His eyes were closed, and he seemed fallen into a deep swoon. Perry would have set a cushion under his head as they laid him down on a broad, easy couch, but the manager jerked it away, lowering the gray hairs to the very level of the back, so that the mouth gaped wide and looked like death itself.

"Just steady his head in that position one minute, like a good fellow. I'll be back in a twinkling," said the manager, as he darted from the room and leaped hurriedly up the hall stairway.

Perry heard him rap at a distant door, apparently at the southwest angle of the big house. Then his voice was calling: "Mrs. Cowan! Mrs. Cowan! would you have the goodness to come down quick? the master's ill."

Then, before any answer could be given, another door opened aloft and trailing skirts and light foot falls came flashing down the stairway. Almost before he could turn to greet her, she was in the room again, and with quick, impulsive movement had thrown herself on her knees by his side.

"Oh, papa! dear father! I was afraid of this! Let me take his head on my arm, so," she hurriedly murmured; "and would you step in the other room and fetch me a little brandy? 'Tis there on the sideboard."

Perry sprang to do her bidding, found a heavy decanter on the great oaken buffet, half filled a glass, and brought it with some water back to the lounge. She stretched forth her hand, and, thanking him with a grateful look from her sweet, anxious eyes, took the liquor and carried it carefully to her father's ashen lips.

"Can I not help you in some way? Is there no one I can call?" asked the young soldier, as he bent over her.

"Mr. Ewen has gone for her—our old nurse, I mean. She does not seem to be in her room, and I fear she has gone over to her son's—a young fellow at the store house. Mr. Ewen has followed by this time."

She dipped her slender white fingers in the water and sprinkled the forehead and eyelids of the prostrate man. A feeble moan, followed by a deep drawn sigh, was the only response. More brandy poured into the gaping mouth seemed only to strangle and distress him. No sign of returning consciousness rewarded her effort.

"If Mrs. Cowan would only come! She has never failed us before; and we so lean upon her at such a time."

"Pray tell me which way to go. Surely I can find her," urged Perry.

"Mr. Ewen must be searching for her now, or he would have returned by this time; and I dread being alone. I have never been alone with my father when he has had such a seizure."

Perry threw himself on his knees beside her, marveling at the odd fate that had so suddenly altered all the conditions of his unlooked for visit. He seized one of the long, tremulous hands that lay so nerveless on the couch, and began rapid and vigorous chafing and slapping. Somewhere he had read or heard of women being restored from fainting spells by just such means. Why should it not prevail with the old man? He vaguely bethought him of burnt feathers, and looked about for the discarded pillow, wondering if it might not be a brilliant idea to cut it open and extract a handful and set it ablaze under those broad and eminently aristocratic nostrils. Happily, he was spared excuse for further experiment. He felt that life was returning to the hand he was so energetically grooming, and that feeble but emphatic protest against such heroic treatment was manifest.

"I think he's coming to," he said.

"He's trying to pull away. Shall I keep on?"

"Yes, do! Anything rather than have him lie in this death like swoon."

Obediently he clung to his prize, rubbing and chafing hard, despite increasing tug and effort. Then came another feeble, petulant moan, and the hollow eyes opened just as rapid footfalls were heard on the veranda without and Mr. Ewen rushed breathless and ruddy faced into the room.

"Where on earth can that woman have gone?" he panted. "I cannot find her anywhere. Is he better, Miss Gladys?"

"Reviving, I think, thanks to Mr.—thanks to you," she said, turning her eyes full upon the kneeling figure at her side and sending Perry's heart up into his throat with delight at the gratitude and kindness in her glance. She was striving with one hand to unfasten the scarf and collar at the old man's neck, but making little progress.

"Let me help you," eagerly said Perry. "That, at least, is more in my line." And somehow their fingers touched as he twisted at the stubborn knot. She drew her hand away then, but it was gently, not abruptly done, and he found time to note that, too, and bless her for it.

"I hate to seem ungracious, you know, after all that's happened," said Mr. Ewen, "but I fear 'twill vex him awfully if he should find you in here when he comes to. He has had these attacks for some time past, and I think he's coming through all right. See!"

Old Maitland was certainly beginning to open his eyes again and look vacantly around him.

"Better leave him to Miss Gladys," said the overseer, touching the young fellow on the shoulder. Perry looked into her face to read her wishes before he would obey. A flush was rising to her cheek, a cloud settling about her young eyes, but she turned, after a quick glance at her father.

"I cannot thank you enough—now," she said, hesitatingly. "Perhaps Mr. Ewen is right. You—you deserve to be told the story of his trouble, you have been so kind. Some day you shall understand—soon—and not think unkindly of us."

"Indeed I do not now," he protested.

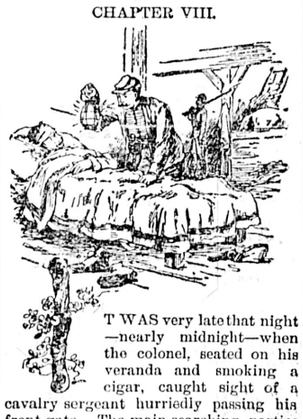
"And—whom are we to thank?—your name, I mean?" she timidly asked.

"I am Mr. Perry, of the —th cavalry. We have only come to Fort Rossiter this month."

"And I am Miss Maitland. Some day I can thank you." And she held forth her long, slim hand. He took it very reverently and bowed over it, courtier like, longing to say something that might fit the occasion; but before his scattered senses could come to him there was another quick step at the veranda, and a voice that sounded strangely familiar startled his ears:

"Gladys! What has happened?" And there, striding to the sofa with the steps of one assured of welcome and thoroughly at home in those strange precincts, came Dr. Quin.

CHAPTER VIII.



IT WAS very late that night—nearly midnight—when the colonel, seated on his veranda and smoking a cigar, caught sight of a cavalry sergeant hurriedly passing his front gate. The main searching parties had long since come home, unsuccessful; Lieut. Perry had returned and made report that the people at Dunraven denied having seen or heard anything of Gwynne, that both proprietor and manager had treated his visit as an affront, and that he had had much difficulty in preventing a fracas between his men and a gang of rough fellows employed at the ranch, that Mr. Maitland had fallen back in a swoon, and that he had left him to the care of Dr. Quin, who arrived soon after the occurrence.

The colonel had been greatly interested and somewhat excited over the details of Perry's adventure as that young gentleman finally gave them, for at first he was apparently averse to saying much about it. Little by little, however, all his conversation with Maitland and Ewen was drawn out, and the particulars of his hostile reception. The colonel agreed with him that there was grave reason to suspect some of the ranch people of knowing far more of Sergt. Gwynne's disappearance than they would tell; and finally, seeing Perry's indisposition to talk further, and noting his preoccupation and apparent depression of spirits, he concluded that between fatigue and rasped nerves the young fellow would be glad to go to bed, so he said, kindly:

"Well, I won't keep you, Perry, you're tired out. I'll sit up and see the doctor when he gets back and have a talk with him, then decide what steps we will take in the morning. I'll send a party down the valley at daybreak, anyway. May I offer you some whisky or a bottle of beer?"

"Thank you, colonel, I believe not to-night. A bath and a nap will set me all right, and I'll be ready to start out first thing in the morning. Good night, sir."

But Col. Brainard could not go to sleep. The garrison had "turned in," all except the guard and Capt. Stryker. That officer had returned an hour after dark, and, getting a fresh horse, had started out again, going down the south side of the Monee to search the timber with lanterns, the Cheyenne scouts having reported that Gwynne's horse had come up that way. He had been missed by Mr. Perry, who galloped up the trail to catch the platoon before it reached the post, and the colonel, now that he had heard the lieutenant's story, was impatiently awaiting his return. Up to within a few minutes of midnight, however, neither Stryker nor the doctor had come; dim lights were burning in both their quarters and at the guard house. Everywhere else the garrison seemed shrouded in darkness. Catching sight of the yellow chevrons as they flitted through the flood of light that poured from his open doorway, the colonel instantly divined that this must be a sergeant of Stryker's troop going in search of his captain, and promptly hailed him:

"What is it, sergeant? Any news?"

"Yes, sir," answered the soldier, halting short. "Sergt. Gwynne's come back. I was going to the captain's to report."

"How did he get back? Isn't he injured?"

"He says he's had a fall, sir, and has been badly shaken up, but he walked in."

"Why, that's singular! Did he see none of the searching parties?—see none of their lights?"

"I can't make out, sir. He's a little queer—doesn't want to talk, sir. He asked if his horse got in all right, and went and examined the scratches, and seemed troubled about them; but he doesn't say anything."

"Has he gone to the hospital?"

"No, sir; he'll sleep in his usual bunk at the stables to-night. He is only bruised and sore, he says. His face is cut and scratched and bound up in his handkerchief."

"Very well," said the colonel, after a moment's thought. "The captain will look into the matter when he gets back. You take your horse and ride down the south side of the valley and find the Cheyenne scouts. Capt. Stryker is with them. Tell him the sergeant is home, safe."

"Very well, sir." And the trooper saluted, faced about, and disappeared in the darkness; while the colonel arose, and, puffing thoughtfully at his cigar, began pacing slowly up and down the piazza. He wished Stryker were home; he wished Capt. Lawrence were officer of the day, and, so, liable to come out of his quarters again: he had heard just enough about that odd English ranch to make him feel disturbed and ill at ease. There had evidently been hostility between his predecessor and the proprietor of Dunraven, and very probably there had been bad blood between the men of the Eleventh cavalry and the employes of the ranch: else why should there have been so unprovoked an assault upon the lieutenant this night? Then there were other things that gave him disquiet. Several officers had gathered upon the piazza during the early evening; they were mainly of his own regiment, but Capt. Belknap and two of the infantry subalterns were there; Lawrence did not come. Of course the talk was about the incident of the evening, and, later, the rumors about Dunraven. All this was new to the cavalrymen: they had heard, as yet, nothing at all, and were not a little taken aback by the evident embarrassment and ominous silence of the three infantrymen, when the colonel turned suddenly on Belknap with the question—

"By the way, captain, I had no time to ask Lawrence, and it really did not occur to me until after he had gone, but—what did he mean by saying that Dr. Quin could tell us something about the people at Dunraven?"

Belknap turned red and looked uncomfortably at his two comrades, as though appealing to them for aid. The younger officers, however, would say nothing at all, and the colonel promptly saw that he had stumbled on some piece on garrison gossip.

"Never mind," he said, with a kindly laugh. "I don't want to drag any stories out by the roots. The doctor can doubtless explain it all in good season."

"Well, Col. Brainard," answered Belknap, bulkily, "to tell the truth, I really don't know anything about it, and I don't know any one who does, though I have heard some woman talk about the post. The relations between Dr. Quin and some of the officers of the Eleventh were rather strained, and he is a somewhat reserved and secretive man. The stories were set afloat here last fall, and we had to hear more or less of them until the Eleventh went away this spring. We know only that Dr. Quin has been to Dunraven and the rest of us haven't. Possibly some of the Eleventh were piqued because they had no such luck, or perhaps their ladies did not like it because Quin wouldn't tell them anything about what he saw. At all events, he refused to talk on the subject at all, and allowed people to draw their own conclusions."

"He probably told his post commander," suggested Lieut. Farnham, who, as acting adjutant of the post and an aspirant for the adjutancy of the regiment, thought it a good opportunity of putting in a word as indicative of what he considered the bounden duty of an officer under like circumstances.

(To be Continued.)

THE ASTOR MILLIONS.

The ease with which millions of money are talked about nowadays is illustrated by the widely varying estimates of the late John Jacob Astor's wealth. The New York papers set his fortune all the way from $75,000,000 to $200,000,000, and no two of these authorities agree by several tens of millions. The confusion is pardonable, however, in view of the fact that the Astors have never been willing to let the dimensions of their wealth be known to the world, if, indeed, they have known its exact proportions themselves. When the fortune of a family or of a man gets into the tens and hundreds of millions it staggers the average mind, which runs riot among the big figures. The millions of the Vanderbilts, of Mr. Gould, and of other Croesuses have occasioned a similar confusion. It is perhaps sufficient to know that their heirs will be able to keep the wolf from the door.—*Boston Herald.*

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GOVERNMENT STREET.

The Colonist

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1890.

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A BURDENED INDUSTRY.

Our readers will find on another page the debate on Mr. Platt's motion to exempt from duty the machinery designed for use in mining operations. Dr. Platt does not represent a mining district, and the reader may wonder why he interested himself in a subject in which neither he nor his constituents are directly interested. It is impossible to say what his real motive was, for the ways of politicians are past finding out. His declared object, however, was to give members an opportunity to express their views on the subject. We are glad to see that some of the British Columbia members availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them.

Mr. Mara's speech was a masterly one. He, in fact, exhausted the subject and left very little for the other British Columbia members to say except to confirm his testimony and to endorse his views.

As we read Mr. Mara's speech we were surprised that any argument would be required to persuade the Government to take from the mining industry of this province the burden that has been placed upon it. The injustice of compelling the miner to pay a heavy protective duty on the machinery he uses is so evident that the wonder is not that it is not taken off, but that it was ever imposed. It was surely never intended that the Government should deliberately set to work to discourage the mining industry of British Columbia—that its object was to obstruct the progress of this province. If it had this object in view it could not have hit upon a more ingenious and a more effectual means of accomplishing it than by placing a heavy duty on mining machinery. The testimony of practical miners adduced by Mr. Mara shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that the imposition of this unreasonably heavy duty has had this effect. The American miners showed how the duty prevented the development of the mines in the Kootenay district, and the English Conservative, with British downrightness and plainness of speech, said: "I know that outside capitalists look upon this Dominion 30 per cent. tax on mining machinery as little better than a blackmailing operation, and they prefer to invest in semi-barbarous countries, such as South Africa, where they are not plundered of a portion of their capital before they have a chance of investing it, as they are at present if they venture into the Dominion of Canada." And this is, in effect, what every man in British Columbia says who is interested in mining, or who knows under what difficulties and discouragements quartz mining is carried on in this country. It is a hard thing to say of a Government—and a Government, too, whose policy it is to foster native industry—that it is the greatest enemy which the struggling mining industry of this province has to encounter; but hard as it is, it is the plain undeniable truth. What was sung of the bees by a classic poet, "Ye work, but not for yourselves," may be said of the miners of British Columbia. The Government which professes to protect and foster their infant industry demands the first-fruits of their toil. For every thousand dollars they invest in machinery to compel the refractory ores to give up their gold or their silver, they must pay to this protecting and fostering Government three hundred dollars. Yet we do not live in Turkey or Russia, but in free Canada, which has a Government that boasts of its national policy.

The reply of the Minister of Finance to Mr. Mara's vigorous and convincing speech was weak and finical in the extreme. He did not justify the policy of the Government. He did not deny that the miners of this province are treated with monstrous injustice. He did not appeal to principles. He did not try to show that the duty on mining machinery is consistent with the principle on which the national policy is based. He did not attempt to prove that the British Columbia miners are—to use an expressive Pacific coast term—"cinched" for the good of their country. He did not, in short, take a wide view of the question, but talked with politic indefiniteness about interests which he was pleased to consider conflicting, and appeared to be trying to find out how small a measure of justice would keep the miners of this province from becoming the active opponents of the Government. He spoke of "the great interests involved in this matter." He surely knows that there is but one "great interest" involved in this question and that is the mining interest of this and the other provinces. The others are mere picayune considerations of very small politics. If all that Mr. Platt's resolution asked for was granted nothing more than justice would be done to the mining industry. If everything which can be considered mining machinery, from a drill to the machinery of a stamping mill, or the equipment of chlorination works, were allowed to enter this province duty free nothing more than simple justice would be done to the miners. The products of their industry are not protected, and they are taxed for almost everything they eat and drink and wear; why, in addition to this, should the raw material of their industry—the machinery without which the precious metals stored in the rocks cannot be made available—be also taxed. If the Government of the Dominion is not determined to place an obstacle in the way of British Columbia's progress it will take the duty off the mining machinery necessary to develop its mineral wealth.

HIS FIRST YEAR.

President Harrison has not been a success. The first year of his administration does not seem to have given satisfaction to even the Republican Party. He is generally admitted to be a small man in a big man's place. He is reproached with having done little else during the first year of his term than to turn Democratic officials out of their situations and to put Republicans in their places. The Post Office department has chiefly occupied his attention. The very considerable number of 31,000 fourth-class postmasters have been displaced since the President was inaugurated, and there are 10,000 more whose doom is sealed. This is pretty good work for one year. President Harrison is accused of having a weakness for placing his own and his wife's relatives in office. Of course, all the stories that are told about the way in which he dispenses the Government patronage are not to be believed, but it is very evident that he has not been strong enough to resist the importunities of the legions of office seekers by whom he has been surrounded. He forms a striking contrast to his predecessor. Mr. Cleveland is a strong man, and the longer he remained in office the more he was respected. If he had not deliberately chosen to stake his election on a question that was not popular, he could easily have been re-elected. But by espousing the cause of tariff reform he provoked the strenuous opposition of many, who would, had he not made that question the issue, been his most ardent supporters. But President Harrison's personality is not felt. He simply fills the President's chair and performs the President's routine duties. Outside the official circle no one seems to give him a thought. He is evidently one of the nobodies, and if he goes on as he has commenced he will, as soon as his term of office expires, quietly sink into obscurity. Harper's Weekly, which is moderate, almost judicial, in its tone, asks: "What group of Republicans is enthusiastic for the President, or feels that he is in himself a bulwark of his party? What independent voter, intent upon honest politics, turns to him as leader? Indeed, it is with a certain painful sympathy that one contemplates the office and the incumbent as the first year of the administration ends."

The Democratic papers are much more trenchent in their criticism. They speak of President Harrison with a contempt which is scarcely veiled, and the tone of the Republican organs is apologetic rather than laudatory.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Very little has been heard of late of the Pan-American Congress. Its members were taken from one end of the United States to the other in palace cars and shown everything that there was to be seen. They were feasted and flattered. After a prolonged period of junketting they went to work. But their deliberations have been secret. The newspaper reporter, looked upon in the United States as ubiquitous, has not been present at the meetings of the delegates, so very little indeed is known of the impression that has been made upon the delegates by the attentions of which they have been the recipients and how they feel towards the people that have entertained them in a manner almost regal. Are they disposed to grant special trade favors to their fellow Republicans of the United States, and if they are, is it likely that their countrymen at home, who have not been entertained, will follow their advice and accept their suggestions. We are told that there is no friendship in trade, and that in their business transactions nations like individuals will take the course which they consider most conducive to their interests, independently of all other considerations. We have a suspicion that the South Americans are no exception to the general rule. If they find that they cannot do business more profitably with the Americans than they can with the British, the Germans and the French they will not disturb their relations with those nations to favor the people of the United States, even if they are Republicans. A little light has been let upon the deliberations of the Congress by the delegate from Uruguay. He left the United States a few days ago for England, and before his departure he told a few of his friends what his views are on some of the questions discussed by the delegates. This is the account which the San Francisco News-Letter gives of his revelations:

"He makes short work of the famous American Gollnesein, saying that it could not be brought about without cancelling all treaties with Europe, and that if such a thing were possible, the United States have no advantages to offer that would compensate for so great a sacrifice. On the project for a common silver coinage he threw considerable cold water. As far as Uruguay was concerned there was no prospect of adopting any other than a gold standard with silver as token money for all subsidiary purposes, and the Argentine Republic, he knew, would do the same thing. As to copyright, extradition, commercial law, etc., he points out that the Monte Video Congress of 1888 took the lead in all these matters for South America, and that the simplest thing for us to do is to give in our adhesion to the results then reached. He thinks subsidized steam lines a good way of spending our surplus, and is profuse in his assurances that all such lines will be hospitably welcomed. The man from Uruguay does not supply much food on which to feed our hopes, but he is going away, and the men from Brazil, the latest and greatest of the South American Republics, have yet to be heard from."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The News Advertiser says "In its cooler moments we are sure that THE COLONIST will regret having applied such epithets as 'boor' and 'ruffian' to ourselves. . . . But we challenge THE COLONIST to cite a single instance in the course of the three years during which this journal has been in existence where it can point to a remark in our editorial columns where any expression was used that could be described as the utterance of a boor or a ruffian."

We will call upon the News Advertiser to answer its own question. It knows that nothing can be more offensive to a journal that lays any claim to independence than to taunt it with having a "master." The News Advertiser, without the slightest provocation, twice in one article spoke of the Attorney-General as THE COLONIST'S "master." This, it must admit, was a deliberate insult, and were we not justified in concluding that the journal which offered it was either ignorant of what constituted good manners or knowing what the rules of common courtesy are, it, for the express purpose of being offensive, disregarded them. We cannot see how anyone capable of reasoning can come to any other conclusion. What is the News Advertiser's opinion?

We have no wish to quarrel with any of our contemporaries. We think that newspapers can discuss public questions without being discourteous.

WE have received the Annual Reports of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year ending 31st December, 1889. These reports should have been in the hands of the ratepayers before the municipal elections. They are of very little use at this late day. We have had time merely to glance through them, and are not in a position to say anything as to their merits. We presume that a close inspection of them will show how it was that the Council expended such a large sum of money last year, though nothing that can be said in in the reports or anywhere else can be accepted as an excuse for misappropriating the money which the Council was authorized to borrow for special purposes. It is to be hoped that such maladministration will not be repeated, but that the Council will hereafter make the distinction that good faith requires between money borrowed for special purposes and ordinary revenue.

Enquire for Fernwood lots near the tramway line, adjoining Col. Dupont's residence.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO WELL FURNISHED FRONT Rooms to let. Cars pass the door. 63 Superior street, James Bay, behind Government buildings. f16

TO LET.

SIX NEW MODERN SIX ROOM houses; bath rooms, hot and cold water laid on; wood sheds, etc., etc., Chatham Terrace; each $20 per month, water included.
Apply, E. M. Johnston, Real Estate Agent, corner Government and Bastion Streets. fol 11

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE gentleman. Ten minutes walk from the post office. Apply P. O. Box 284. f7

FOR SALE.

THE WHOLE OR A HALF SHARE IN a good paying business. Apply M., COLONIST office. mc71w

FOR SALE.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST in the WANnuck Cannery at Rivers Inlet. Apply to
mc8 WM. McDOWELL, 54 Menzies St., James Bay.

FOR SALE.

House and Lots on Kane st.

A comfortable two-story House with 11 rooms, bath, cellar and outhouses complete, with two full sized lots extending from Kane to Rae street. For further particulars apply to JACOB SEHL, Government st. n24

CADBORO BAY.

1 Piece of 7½ Acres,
1 Piece of 2½ Acres,

Both for sale. Both lots fronting on Cadboro Bay, and commanding a most charming view. Address P. O. Box 255.
dec17-tf

FOR SALE,
IN LOTS,
The Choice Building Sites, comprising the
WHOLE FRONTAGE OF
The Nesbitt Property,
ON
Cadboro Bay Road and Pemberton Streets,
(ON THE ELECTRIC CAR ROUTE.)

For particulars, price lists, etc., apply to
JNO. J. AUSTIN,
Real Estate Agent,
oc27-tf 57 Government st., Victoria.

FOR SALE AT COST.

A new two story
DWELLIMG HOUSE
Containing ten rooms, all modern improvements, two acres land, adjoining Ashnola, on
THE-:-GORGE-:-ROAD,
Having a water frontage of 130 feet on the Victoria Arm.

Apply LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
Or office of
fy23 L. BUTTRESS-TRIMMEN.

DRY GOODS.

J. HUTCHESON
AND CO.
Importing Retailers,
WESTSIDE
VICTORIA.

The Westside
FIRST DELIVERY
—OF—
SPRING
GOODS.

98-DOZEN-98
—OF THE—
Famous Westside
GLOVES
4 and 6 buttons,
In all New Shades

COTTON GOODS.

Chambreys,
Percales,
Chaille,

EMBROIDERIES
TO MATCH.

SEE WINDOWS

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE.
Government Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at the present session for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a line of railway, commencing from a point at or near Ashcroft, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence in a north and north-westerly direction via the Valley of the Bonaparte River, to a point at or near Barkerville, in the district of Cariboo, British Columbia; together with the usual powers to build, use and own the said railway and land grant in aid thereof, and to acquire lands and other bonuses and aids from the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway or other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.
DRAKE, JACKSON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Applicant.
Victoria, Jan. 30, 1890. jy31-6w

NOTICE.

DURING MY TEMPORARY ABSENCE from the Province, Mr. H. E. Croasdaile holds my power of attorney, and will attend to the Canada Life Assurance and other business.
my9-1yr A. W. JONES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its present session, for an act to incorporate a company, to be called the "Canadian Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Limited," for the purpose of carrying on a general fire insurance business within the province of British Columbia.
Dated at Victoria, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1890,
CHARLES WILSON,
jy29 Solicitor for Applicants.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 3 and 16 of Part of Section LXXVI., Victoria District.

WHEREAS, the Certificate of Title of Frederick Whatley Wood to the above lots, bearing date the 7th day of May, 1862, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate.
Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.
C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 28th February, 1890. fy28

W. BREDEMEYER, DR. PH., (late partner of John McVicker), Mining Engineer, Provincial and United States Surveyor and Assayer, Masonic Temple Block, Vancouver, B. C. Reliable reports, underground surveys and maps of mines executed at low rates. Assays made on all kinds of minerals, Gold and Silver bars. Thirty years experience in mining in Asia, Europe and United States of America. Speaks ten languages. Assays from a distance promptly attended to. Address Vancouver, B. C. All business strictly cash in advance. m31tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the "Confederation Life Association" will make application to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an Act authorizing the said Association at any general meeting thereof, and from time to time, to vary the number of the Directors of their General Board and to reduce the same to not less than ten, and also to increase the power of the said Association to invest the funds of the Association in real estate and ground rents, and in renewable leaseholds of real estate in the Province of Ontario by purchase, mortgage or otherwise, and to remove the limitation, in so far as the said Province is concerned, now imposed by the second section of the Act to incorporate said Association, known as 31 Victoria, Chapter 54; and for other purposes.
JAMES BEATY,
Solicitor for the "Confederation Life Association."
Toronto, 3rd December, 1889. d12-2m

NOTICE.

Messrs. Crane, McGregor & Boggs, of Broad St., Victoria, have this day been appointed the agents of The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, for Vancouver Island, and are the only persons entitled to receive premiums due to the said Company and transact their business on said Island.
Mr. E. A. Hart is no longer in the service of this Company.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., 21st February, 1890.
The Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada.
By their duly authorized agent.
fy22-1m H. ABBOTT.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to deposit Ashes or any Refuse Matter on or over the bank in the vicinity of the public highway between Beacon Hill and Ross Bay. Any person convicted of so doing will be punished as the law directs.
F. G. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 27th Feb. 1890. m1

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between St. Clair Blackett and Frederick George White, carrying on business in Langley, B. C., as general merchants, under the firm name of Blackett & White, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All duly certified liabilities of the late firm will be paid at the Bank of B. C., New Westminster, and all outstanding accounts can be paid to either of the late firm, or to the Bank of B. C., New Westminster.
ST. CLAIR BLACKETT.
FRED. G. WHITE.
Witness—C. R. KING.
Victoria, B. C., March 1st, 1890. mc1

PETER HANSEN,

CITY SCAVENGER, YARDS AND cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders at Dixi Ross & Co.'s, Robert Porter and Market, Johnson and Douglas streets residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. ap12-12m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANT.

THE -:- DELMONICO
(MONS. E. ESCALET, PROP.)
The only first-class Restaurant in Victoria.
Eastern Oysters received by every Steamer. Private rooms for ladies and family parties.
UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
Parties and Balls attended.
BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.
Telephone No. 120. 109 Government st.
my7-1yr

The Esmond Hotel
FRONT AND MORRISON, PORTLAND.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTMENT. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit; a fine restaurant in the building.
my13-tf THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

W. & J. WILSON,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Have now a complete stock of Men's and Boy's Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., for Winter wear.
A large assortment of CHRISTY'S Hats in the new styles, Mackintoshes and Umbrellas.

WM. DALBY. C. G. BALLENTYNE
DALBY & BALLENTYNE,
64 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Real Estate and Insurance Brokers.
REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
REPRESENT THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
The City of London, Eng., Fire Insurance Company.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
feb 2-tf

F. G. RICHARDS, JR.
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.
Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies. Maps and Plans Prepared. Money to Loan. Mining and Timber Lands for Sale. Surveys Taken. Farming Lands, Residence and Business Properties for Sale.
P. O. Box 147. 51 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. TELEPHONE No. 176.
mar16l

CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
We Handle no City Property but Victoria.
LOTS NEAR THE TRAMWAY
FROM $250 UPWARDS - SMALL PAYMENTS.
OFFICE: 30 BROAD ST.
Open Every Evening from 7.30 to 9 O'Clock.
jan16-3mo

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE FOR GENERAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY; WEAKNESS of BODY and MIND; and ALL TROUBLES Arising from Early Indiscretions. Robust HEALTH fully Restored. Absolutely Unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N Y
my14-eod&w-1yr

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.
Prescription of a physican who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address: THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. nov9
LANGLEY & Co., Agents.

REMOVAL.
JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue. feb20tf

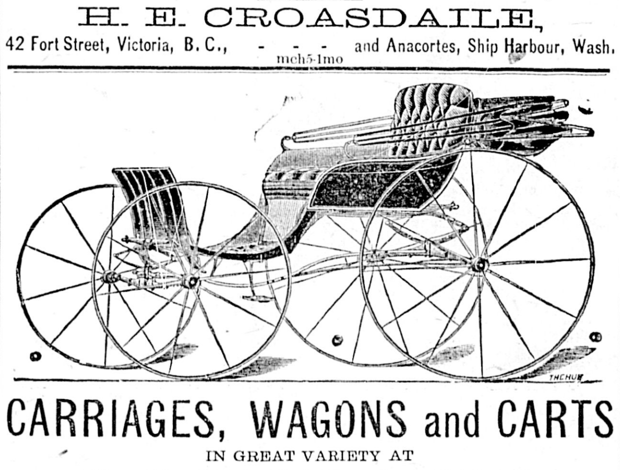
Diseases of the Chest.
GRIMAULT & Co's SYRUP
Of Hypophosphite of Lime
Persons suffering from *Catarah, Phthisis*, or *Obstinate Coughs*, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia or lungs, should use *GRIMAULT & Co's* SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which has invariably effected wonderful cures.
By the use of this Syrup the cough is calmed, night sweats disappear and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance,
Paris, 8, Rue Vivienne,
and at all Druggists' and Chemists'

Sick Headache! Neuralgia!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S
GUARANA
Owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains, a single powder being sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent sick headache. Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, declares, in the *British Medical Journal* that **Guarana** acts "like a charm," and the *Lancet* says "**Guarana** powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."
PARIS 8 RUE VIVIENNE.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO,
CAPSULES and INJECTIONS.
Renowned physicians prescribe *Grimault's Matico* as the most active and inoffensive remedy in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND Matico Capsules in the more chronic cases.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.
Sold by all Druggists.

LANGLEY & CO.,
nov21-1aw-1yr Agents for B. C.

ANACORTES,
SHIP HARBOUR
The undersigned has opened a branch office on 7th Street, near "I" Avenue, close to the McNaught wharf, where he will be pleased to see any British Columbians and supply information about the New City.
Business and Residence Lots for Sale
H. E. CROASDAILE,
42 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., - - - and Anacortes, Ship Harbour, Wash.
mch5-1mo



CARRIAGES, WAGONS and CARTS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
E. G. PRIOR & CO.'S,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. - VICTORIA, B. C.
feb-1-dwly

MORE-:-NEW-:-GOODS
Ladies' Waukenfausts in several styles and widths. These are exceptionally fine Winter Goods. Inspect for yourselves,
—AT—
ERSKINE'S Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM
132 Government street, corner Johnson.
m23-dw-1y

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray street, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERVAS F. WAKE & CO.
Real Estate Agents,
52 LANGLEY STREET.
Property for Sale on Easy Terms.
10 ACRES ON CEDAR HILL ROAD—$2,000.
27 ACRES WITH HOUSE AND BUILDings, on Gordon Head Road. $4,250.
14 ACRES WITH 6-ROOMED HOUSE and Buildings on Gordon Head Road, $3,500.
27 ACRES ON GORDON HEAD ROAD. All cleared and fenced, $3,500.
2 LOTS ON JAMES BAY—$1,550.
LOT ON MARKET STREET—$450.
8 ROOMED HOUSE ON THREE LOTS, corner of Cook and Belcher Sts, $8,500.
HOUSE and LOT on ALFRED STREET $1,100.
LOTS ON ALFRED STREET, $400 each.
2 STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, and 1-story house, 7 rooms, corner of Johnson street and Rock Bay Avenue, $7,000.
2 LOTS FRONTING ON BEACON HILL PARK, $2,000. mcl.

PICTORIAL TOURISTS' GUIDE
—AND—
HAND BOOK
—TO—
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Publishing Co.
NOTICE.
SEASON OF 1890
THE PICTORIAL TOURISTS' GUIDE, now being prepared for the press, will be profusely illustrated with finely executed maps and illustrations of views, scenery, etc., of British Columbia, and will be placed before the public as an attractive work of art.
A large and constant circulation is guaranteed throughout the United Kingdom and on the continent, by special arrangement, through the medium of well-known tourist agencies in all the principal cities of Europe. It will be a sure means of advertising hotels, hunting and pleasure resorts, real estate, lands, investment projects, mining, and all schemes in connection with the development of the country and its natural resources.
For advertising space and terms apply to
P. O. Box 208, Victoria, B. C.
oct15-6mo

Victoria Employment Bureau.
No. 23—TIM KEE—Store St.
Can supply all kinds of Chinese help cooks, housekeepers, etc., at wages to suit. Chinese Guides furnished to Tourists.
"CONTRACTOR."
Labor guaranteed. Telephone No. 580
No charges made against Employers of labor.
ap26-12mo

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Langley Street, Victoria.
oct 1y

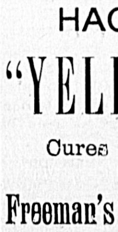
G. A. McTAVISH
Has at his store on Park Road,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
Pansy Seed of the very best strain procurable; personally selected while in Scotland from the stock of the largest Prize Winner in Great Britain.
Special Prizes will be offered at the Fall Exhibition of the B.C. Agricultural Society, for the best flowers raised from this seed.
STORE AND NURSERY,
PARK ROAD, VICTORIA.
nov21-6mo

VICTORIA NURSERY
AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT.
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Successors to Mitchell & Johnston,
Wil have for sale during the coming season a large and varied assortment of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs,
And other nursery stock of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, including many novelties from Japan, at prices far lower than they can be imported from Canada or the east.
☞ Clover and grass seeds and all other seeds at greatly reduced prices.
For further particulars see our price catalogues, which will be forwarded post free on application. oc5
SEED STORE. NURSERY.
No. 28 Fort Street. Cadboro Bay Road.

GARESHE, GREEN & CO.
BANKERS,
Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, silver and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.
Gold Dust and U. S. Currency purchased at highest market rates.
Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers, San Francisco, New York and Canada.
Exchange on London, available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.
Letters of credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.
AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.
ly9 1y

$50 REWARD.
Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person found placing stones or other obstructions on the track of the Electric Tramway Company.
National Electric Tramway and Lighting Co., (LIMITED LIABILITY.) m5

TO WEAK MEN
Suffering from the effects of errors, early decay, wasting weakness, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. nov9-d&w



DR. JORDAN'S
Museum of Anatomy,
751 Market st., San Francisco.
GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment, personally or by letter, on weakness and all diseases of men. ☞ Send for Book. Private office, 211 Geary street.

HAGYARD'S
"YELLOW OIL"
Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

THE CITY OF ANACORTES

KING ADDITION

The KING ADDITION, consisting of 50 Lots, is situate half a mile from the water.

The land lies well and has a commanding view of the Harbour. Corner Lots, $300. Inside Lots, $250.

TERMS

Half Cash, balance in Three and Six Months. - - Five per cent. Discount for Cash.

Parties desirous of getting a good Lot, at a reasonable price, in this rapidly growing place, should not fail to secure a lot in the KING ADDITION. On sale for a few days only at the office of

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr. - - - Real Estate Agent, No. 51 Yates Street.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SOUTHERN.

To THE EDITOR: I feel it my duty to reply to Geo. T. Orton's letter in the Times, March 10, in justice to myself and many others who are interested in seeing a railroad built between the Columbia river and Hope, on the Fraser river. There is no white man or Indian living who knows the mountains between Hope and the Similkameen so well as I do. I am familiar with the country since 1860, and for twelve years I have spent part of each summer in those mountains prospecting for quartz ledges, and 7 years I have crossed the summit very late in each season—one year 17th of Nov., two years on the 22nd day of Nov., and on the 10th, 13th, 18th, and 22nd days of Dec. I have crossed the summit on all those dates, and almost any year a determined man on a good strong horse can cross the mountain up to the 15th of December. Again, the mountains are open about the 20th of May, so that they are closed about five months in the year, but with a good wagon road, such as the roads in Cariboo, there would be no trouble at all in keeping open a sleigh road all winter. The only trouble at all would be in a distance of six miles from the "Zig-zag" to Sproat's, so the mountains are not so bad as Mr. Orton makes out.

Now, in regard to the railroad. In leaving Hope the distance to Little Lake is 14½ miles, with an elevation of something over 1,400 feet. This is along on the branch of the Coquahalla; at Little Lake you are at the head waters of our branch of the Skagit River. You follow its banks 10 miles to the wagon road built in 1860 and 1861. Here the elevation is almost the same as at Little Lake, the Skagit River this far having very little fall, I think not more than 30 feet in the 10 miles.

Now, here comes the point on which I want to tell how I have believed for a number of years that a railroad can be built with very little trouble through the mountain between Hope and Similkameen when we get to the end of the wagon road, 24½ miles from home, instead of cropping a branch of the Skagit and going on the Hope-Allison trail by "Cedar Flat," the way nearly all go. Just turn to the left and go up through what is known as the "Old Canon trail" to the head of the canon seven miles, 31½ miles from Hope, and just as soon as you reach the head of the canon turn right sharp to the left, leaving the trail altogether, and swing round on the mountain, keeping high upon its side, and away from any streams, in a few miles you will be on what used to be called the Third North Fork of the Similkameen. But this was a mistake, as it is the main North Fork of the Similkameen. Keeping on the long bank (the left side) there is nothing in the way of building a road clear down to Allison's (Princeton), a distance of about 60 miles from the head of the canon, and about 90 miles from Hope. The left side for fully 30 miles from the canon is fully exposed to the sun, and in the spring the snow is off nearly one month sooner than on the short side, which is very cold and backward, and a good many bluffs being a very rough country quite different from the left bank. Here the railroad would be at Allison's, and from there down the Similkameen and clear to Osooyoos Lake it is a fine country to build a railroad, a distance of 65 miles, not one tunnel and not one rock or snow slide in the whole distance. From Osooyoos Lake to the mouth of Rock Creek, a distance of 25 miles, the mountains are pretty high, but there will be no trouble in getting over, and from the mouth of Rock Creek to Marcus on Columbia River, near the mouth of Kettle River, a distance of 80 miles, there could not be a finer country to build a road in. The climate on Kettle River is fine, and there are lots of good wheat land and what are thought to be good ledges, at Boundary Creek, at Ingram's, at Rock Creek, the Okanagan camp near Osooyoos Lake, and at different places on the Similkameen, all on the line of this railway. The distance, as I make it, is 260 miles, and I am not five miles out either way.

The only thing at all in the way will be four miles in the canon, from twenty-seven to thirty-one miles from Hope. This may be a little steep, but not so steep but it can be used. In the same grade, on a good wagon road, a good pair of horses can haul 3,000 pounds. On a wagon pack horses always do carry from 250 to 350 pounds, and mules from 300 pounds to 400 pounds. This they carry easy up this canon trail.

In regard to the rock slides spoken of in Mr. Orton's letter, why, they don't amount to anything. There are only a very few rock slides, and they are very narrow and don't slide every year, but generally in every three or four years. The breadth of the whole rock-slides from Hope to the Columbia River on this line would not cover one-half a mile. The snow-slides spoken of are pretty bad, but do not happen every year, but generally the years of very heavy snow. Now last year there were no snow-slides. The snow-slides are generally after a heavy rain, when the snow gets very heavy, and the time of snow-slides is during April and part of May. They always happen in warm weather. The whole distance in danger of snow-slides would not cover four miles from Hope to the Columbia River. There are only a few very short slides between Hope and the end of the wagon road. The whole would not cover six hundred yards, and from the end of the wagon road up through the canon then about three miles subject to heavy snow slides, but there is the finest chance in the world to build snow sheds. This is the only obstacle in the way of building the road.

The pass I speak of I discovered myself a good many years ago, and ever since I have expected to live to see a railroad built through it. It is a most natural pass for a railroad. I told Mr. Marcus Smith, chief engineer of the C. P. R., ten years ago about this pass, and he said he was sorry that I had not told him sooner, as he would have sent engineers to examine it, and if it had proved to be a good pass it might have changed their plans very much in locating the C.P.R.

I might say that at almost any time I will go along with an engineer and show him that pass, for I have been fully 20 times through it and know the country well clear down to Allisons and the pass. It is my belief it is the one that will be used for a railroad between Hope and the Similkameen. There is another pass which was discovered by Mr. Allison, of Princeton, in 1861, and he wanted the government at that time to have the Hope-Allison trail built through it, but it was found to be longer and the trail was not changed. This pass will turn off 29½ miles from Hope at a place known as "Cedar Flat" and bearing to the south will come down the South Fork of the Similkameen to the junction of North and South Fork of Similkameen at "Princeton." But the pass is much higher and harder to get through. This is the pass spoken of in Mr. Orton's letter as going by South Fork of the Similkameen and Skagit rivers. The other pass mentioned in Mr. Orton's letter is the one discovered by Mr. Stuart, the engineer, in 1888, and will go up the North Fork of the Similkameen, and passing around Manson and Deer Mountains will go down the main Coquahalla to Hope, but this pass will cause the crossing of another high mountain; so I don't think this pass will be chosen. These are the only passes through Hope Similkameen Mountains, and of the three I know the one discovered by myself is far the best. If we do have a railroad it will be built through this pass. Yours very truly. ROBERT STEVENSON.

THE LIBRARIAN.

To THE EDITOR: Yesterday a prominent citizen attacked the officer in charge of the public library in the Municipal Council. He stated that that gentleman is not civil to ladies, and asks that a fresh appointment may be made.

I do not want to meddle offensively with Dr. McGregor's private affairs, and yet cannot see him wantonly injured. Not only have I seen him treated by frequenters of the library, male and female, in a way that the citizen who assailed him would never submit to, but I have been reliably informed that his service is not confined to a noble patience and tolerance of the ill-mannered, but that he actually gives half his stipend to the community for the purchase of books. If Dr. McGregor's assailant can find a man as patient, as courteous, and as liberal by all means let him be presented.

H. R. A. POCOCK.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

To THE EDITOR:—Referring to Mr. C. E. Redfern's complaint to the city council in re. conduct of the public librarian. I have been a constant attendant at the Public Library for the past eight months, and during that time Mr. McGregor has always treated me in the most courteous and obliging manner, and during my presence in the library the same line of conduct has been adopted to all persons.

GEO. W. R. LEE.

March 15th, 1890.

Scotland Yet.

"I CAN highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with ever since she was little. She is now 12 years old. MRS. M. FAIRCHILD, swf Scotland, Ont.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-w

THE BENWELL MURDER.

Burchell Held to Await Trial Next October.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 12.—The Benwell murder case was resumed to-day. The court room was packed with people. Soon after court opened in the town hall, Mrs. Burchell was arraigned. The magistrate announced that she was charged with being accessory to the murder and that he was ready to hear any evidence.

The detectives had none to offer, and the magistrate remanded her to the same custody she has been in since her arrest.

Burchell was then brought up. He looked unconcerned and smiled at the crowd which stared at him. Several witnesses were sworn, and most of the evidence was merely a resume of that taken at the coroner's inquest.

New evidence was introduced, when George Phemister, telegraph manager at Niagara Falls, produced three telegrams, one of which was sent from Niagara Falls on February 17, addressed to "Pelly, Stafford House, Buffalo," and said, "Arrive at Buffalo at 9 o'clock. Must remain there night." Signed "Bastelle."

Phemister could not identify the sender, and could not say if it was Burchell. In this message the supposed Burchell's name was misspelled by the operator or himself knowingly. Another telegram from Buffalo February 27th, directed to Burchell and signed Stafford, said: "Telegram and letter sent yesterday to Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York." The third telegram was from New York, March 1st, and evidently from Pelly, though not signed. "Benwell not here," was all it said. That closed the testimony.

When asked if he had anything to say, Burchell, after consulting with his lawyer, said. "I have nothing to say at this particular time."

Magistrate Hill then held him for trial in October at Woodstock.

PORT TOWNSEND'S RAILROAD.

The Contract Let and Work to be Commenced Immediately.

Port Townsend is rejoicing over the railway situation. The terms of the Union Pacific Railway have been complied with and work will be commenced on the line on or before the first of next month.

The negotiations which have brought about this happy result have been pending for months past, and were brought to a successful issue Wednesday evening when the contract was signed by the directors of the Port Townsend and Southern and Mr. H. W. McNeill on behalf of the Oregon Improvement Company.

To a reporter of the Morning Leader, of Port Townsend, Mr. McNeill said:—

"Well, the matter is definitely settled and work will begin at once. We will have a small force of men in the field on Saturday morning, and by the first of April we expect to have one thousand men at work on the Port Townsend & Southern Railway, and as many as fifteen hundred within a month from that time.

"We will have two bases of operations—one in this city and another at the head of Port Discovery Bay, and will work both ways from the latter point. We have selected offices in the new N. D. Hill block for our surveyors and engineers, which will be in charge of F. A. Hill, constructing engineer. Mr. J. B. Hogg, late chief engineer of the Port Townsend Southern, has been appointed an assistant engineer for the Oregon Improvement Company, on the construction of the new road from this city.

"The route has not yet been definitely decided upon, but will be selected within a few days by Mr. Hill. The first twenty-mile section, which will be completed by September 1st, will be in operation at that time."

LOTTERY SCHEME DEFEATED.

Both Houses of the North Dakota Legislature Oppose It.

BISMARCK, March 12.—The lottery legislation received its quietus to-day in both Houses, as anticipated some days ago. The second attempt to adopt the measure was tried to-day. Yesterday was set as the day, but the sudden death of Superintendent of Public Instruction Mitchell and consequent adjournment of both Houses postponed action until today, and this was the last day the measure could be taken up and carried, final adjournment being too near.

The new bill offered the Senate $50,000 for the franchise and an annual tribute of $150,000. The opponents moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was defeated 11 to 19. However that test vote sealed the fate of the bill for it developed the fact that in the Senate, where the measure was considered strongest, the two-thirds vote necessary to pass it over the governor's veto, was not forthcoming.

The bill met with the same fate in the House.

A few bound copies of Chambers' Journal for 1889. Price, $1.25 per vol. T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estate of W. J. Jeffree.

The undersigned request that all accounts due to the above Estate to 31st December last, be paid forthwith, at the store on Yates street.

J. C. C. KENT,
W. F. ARCHIBALD,
Trustees for the Estate.
March 12, 1890. mc12-1m

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

Those wishing to improve their Herds should communicate with the undersigned, who has always on hand choice thoroughbred and high grade Durhams.

MORRISON & ADAMS,
Sunnyside Farm,
mc11-1y Alexandria P. O.

Jersey Cattle for Sale.

Two Jersey Cows and one Bull, thoroughbred. Registered in American Jersey Cattle Club. Apply G. A. PERRIN,
mc11-1mo 7 Trounce Alley, Victoria.

FOR SALE.

ONE CARLOAD
—OF—
PERCHERON
Horses and Brood Mares;
—ALSO—
One Pure Bred Percheron Norman Stallion, Imported,
ROMULUS, No. 1300. Weighs 1800 lbs

For particulars apply to W. TEMPLETON,
mc11 1mo Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE.

The Imported Irish Stallion,

"MICKEY FREE"

Foaled June 25th, 1886.
Bred by Mr. Bolton, Mayfield, Graigal, Carlow, Ireland.
Color, seal brown.
Height, 16 hands 3 inches.
Weight, 1400 lbs.
"Mickey Free" is by the celebrated thorough-bred sire "Harkaway," owned by Mr. Robt. Keppel, Raheenkillane, Ballon, Co. Carlow, Ireland.
His dam "Mayflower," by "Selim," winner of the 2000 guineas, eight Queen's plates, the Irish Derby, the Badminton Stakes, and the Findon Stakes.
He is a grand carriage and general purpose stallion, with perfect temper and fine action.
mc11-6t-eod-2tw C. T. DUPONT.

S. HYAMS, OPTICIAN, 27 FORT ST. one door from Government street. Buy for HOLIDAY PRESENTS Hyam's Celebrated Gold Spectacles, warranted and adjusted to the sight also beautiful assortment of Opera, ..., Marine and Magnifying Glasses. Optical goods of all descriptions. Repairing in Optical Goods a specialty. sep27-1yr

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.

A 25 cent Meal!
OF THE BEST—AT THE
COLONIAL HOTEL, Johnson St.
oc12-tf

NOTICE TO
WORKING MEN.

Before making another investment call and inspect our

Lots in Victoria West.

15 MINUTES WALK FROM P. O.

—ALSO LOTS ON—
North Chatham St.,
North Pembroke St.,
Spring Ridge and
Cadboro Bay Road.

INSTALMENT PLAN.

T. G. RAYNER,
Garesche-Green Bank Building
feb28 1mo

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NESBITT, DICKSON & CO.
IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL parties having claims against the above estate are requested to present the same, duly sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, on or before the 31st day of March, 1890, on which date the final dividend will be declared.
R. P. RITHET,
ANDREW GRAY,
Assignees of the Estate.
Victoria, B. C.,
12th March, 1890. mc13

NOTICE.

BARQUE
GLENBERVIE.

NEITHER Captain Groundwater nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the barque Glenbervie.
mc11-1w R. P. RITHET & CO.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS,
STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
—MILLERS OF—
China and Japan Rice,
Rice Meal, Rice Flour,
Chit Rice, Etc., Etc.
jan7

WHO WANTS
EXCELLENT BREAKFAST
—AND—
Heavy Side Bacon and Hams?

APPLY TO— KNIGHT & SHAW,
jy25-1m-d-w Enderby, B. C.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMOVAL.

DR. J. HALL WILL LEAVE HIS rooms on Pandora street on Monday, Dec. 2, for the new brick block, corner of Yates and Douglas, where he may be consulted at the usual hours, from 1 to 4 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays.
my17-tf

UNION CREDIT AND PROTECTIVE Association—Head quarters, 455 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. For collection of old and worthless accounts anywhere in the world, and no charges if not collected. O. E. COLLINS, Manager and Treasurer. All applications to be made to Winnipeg offices. ap14-12mo

CUSTOMS, CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Customs Act of Canada, there will be held on the 2nd April next, at the Customs Unclaimed Warehouse, in the Port of Victoria, B.C., a sale by auction of all goods not previously entered, that have been placed on the unclaimed list at the Customs previous to the 31st December, 1889.

At the same time and place there will also be held a sale by auction of all the goods that have been placed in Bonded Warehouses previous to the 1st March, 1888.

Terms of sale to be as announced by the auctioneer.

List of goods for sale may be seen at the Customs House, the appraisers office and the auctioneers office.
A. R. MILNE, Collector.
W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Victoria, B. C., March 11th, 1890.
mc15-17t-d&w

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $35,000, issued by authority of the "City Hall Addition Loan By-Law, 1890," and $12,500 issued by authority of the "Cemetery Loan By-Law, 1890," will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 26th day of March, instant, 4 p. m.

The Corporation reserves the right not to accept any tender. By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, March 13, 1890. m14-

MUNICIPAL.

THE Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., hereby offers the sum of $2,000 for such sewerage plans and specifications for the said city, as shall be approved by the said Corporation;

Said plans and specifications to be prepared according to the "Separate" system, to be indorsed "Sewerage Plans and Specifications," and to be received at the office of the undersigned not later than the 1st day of May next, at 4 p. m.

All information will be supplied, and levels shown on the city map, on application at the City Surveyor's office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's office,
March 6th, 1890. mc7

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 11,

To take effect at 8.40 a.m. on Tuesday, October 15, 1889. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays only.	No. 5. Passenger Saturdays only.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays only.	No. 6 Passenger Saturdays only.
	P.M	P.M	P.M.	A.M	P.M	P.M.
VICTORIA	Ar 1.21	Ar 5.58	Ar 7.15	De 8.40	De 2.30	De 10.00
RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	" 1.20	" 5.54		" 8.44	" 2.34	
ESQUIMALT	" 1.10	" 5.44		" 8.51	" 2.44	
GOLDSTREAM	" 12.43	" 5.19		" 9.21	" 3.09	
SHAWNIGAN L'E	" 11.48 A.M	" 4.24		" 10.16	" 4.04	
COBBLE HILL	" 11.36	" 4.14		" 10.28	" 4.14	
McPHERSON'S	" 11.19	" 3.59		" 10.45	" 4.29	
KOKSILAH	" 11.07	" 3.49		" 10.57	" 4.39	
DUNCAN'S	" 11.02	" 3.44		" 11.02	" 4.44	
SOMENOS	" 10.52	" 3.34		" 11.12	" 4.54	
CHEMAINUS	" 10.26	" 3.12		" 11.38	" 5.16	
NANAIMO	De 9.24			Ar 12.40 P.M		
	Ar 9.15	" 2.14		De 12.49	" 6.14	
WELLINGTON	De 9.00	De 1.59	De 7.00	Ar 1.04	Ar 6.29	Ar. 10.15

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR,
my29 Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE ONLY
TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE
Running Solid Trains
—FROM—
Pacific to Atlantic Coast
—CONSISTING OF—
Palace, Sleeping and Parlor Cars, Elegant Day Coaches, Luxurious Dining Cars, Commodious Colonist Sleeping Cars—the latter free.

THROUGH TICKETS

To St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, New York, Boston, Portland, and all points in United States and Canada.

Can be purchased at less rate than via any other line.

PASSENGERS BOOKED
To and From All European Points!

For rates, maps and particulars, call on or address
ROBT. IRVING,
Freight and Pass. Agent,
D. E. BROWN, Gov't St., Victoria, B.C
Asst. Gen'l Fr't & Pass. Ag't,
Vancouver. fe27

J. SEHL,
Manufacturer of
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, Importer of
Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleum, Crockery, Lamps
GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE,
The Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.
Also just received a fine selection of
Bisque and Parian Marble Statuary
And an endless variety of Vases and House Decorations.
J. SEHL.

Suburban Residence Property

UPPER BELCHER STREET.

Several large lots of from one to three acres in extent, adjoining the grounds of the residences of Mr. Pemberton, Major Peters and Mr. Dumbleton, will be offered for sale on completion of survey and plans.

These lots command the most charming scenery in the neighborhood of Victoria, having a view of Mount Baker, the islands in the Straits and the Olympian range of mountains.

—APPLY TO—
H. E. CROASDAILE
feb4 42 FORT STREET.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Creech Addition to Comox Townsite.

PRICES RANGING FROM $100 UPWARDS.--EASY TERMS.

A little money invested now will yield a HANDSOME PROFIT to the investor in the near future.

Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of

F. G. RICHARDS, JR.,
51 YATES STREET. fy25d&w

TACOMA, WASH.!

F. C. AMBRIDGE & CO.,

INVESTMENTS, : LOANS,

REAL ESTATE.

Investments made for Non-Residents a Specialty!

Correspondence Solicited.

901 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

Reference--Tacoma National Bank. nov9

BUY THE CELEBRATED
EUREKA GARDEN HOSE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS HARDWARE HOUSES AND PLUMBERS IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Beware of Imitations! Beware of Imitations!

TORONTO RUBBER CO'Y.

MAIN OFFICE, 28 King St. West, Toronto. W. W. FARLEY, Traveling Representative.
feb27-e-o-d

THE POODLE DOG

The only FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN VICTORIA, B. C.
mar27

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY five days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf, at 11a. m.

"Umatilla," - - 15th March.
R. P. RITHET & CO.,
mar26 Agents.

For Victoria Direct
FROM LONDON.
The fine A1 Clipper Barque
"MENNOCK."

Now loading, will sail for Victoria from London on or about April 15th.

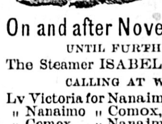
Through bills of lading given for Vancouver and New Westminster.
For particulars apply to
mc9tf TURNER, BEETON & CO.

NOTICE.

C. P. N. Co's
STEAMER
"PRINCESS LOUISE"
Will leave Spratt's wharf on
Saturday, March 15th, 1890,
at 4 p. m., for
Fort Simpson, Naas and all Way Ports.

For further particulars apply to C. P. N. office.
JOHN IRVING,
mc5- Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY



Steamer
ISABEL
J. E. BUTLER,
Master.

On and after November 19th 1889,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows,
CALLING AT WAY PORTS:
Lv Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 7.00 a.m
" Nanaimo " Comox, Wed'days, 7.00 "
" Comox " Nanaimo, Fridays, 7.00 "
" Nanaimo " Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 "
For freight or passage apply on board. feb5

FOR ALBERNI.

The Steamer
BARBARA
BOSCOWITZ,
Will sail for Alberni on
Saturday, March 15, 1890.
For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
mc9-5t Agent, Government St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Time Table No. 12, takes effect January 1, 1890.

Vancouver Route:
Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock, a m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 14:30 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 2, going east Monday.)
For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 14:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Saturday at 7 o'clock

Fraser River Route:
Steamers leave New Westminster for CHILLIWHACK and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:
Steamship SARDONYX will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:
Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports when sufficient inducements offer.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave by Standard time.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. jy25

MINING MACHINERY.

Debate on the Question of Placing it on the Free List.

Following are the remarks of Mr. Platt, who moved a resolution in regard to the placing of mining machinery on the free list, and those of Messrs. Mara, Barnard and Prior, of British Columbia, Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, and Mr. Mulock. The debate, upon motion of Mr. Mara, was adjourned. The speeches extracted from the "debates" will give our readers the position taken upon the question.

Mr. Platt moved:

That the machinery designed for use in mining operations should not be subject to Customs duty when imported into Canada for mining purposes.

He said: I desire to state that it was not at the instance of any party or parties interested in the introduction of mining material, free of duty, into this country, that I placed this motion on the Order paper. I became aware on several occasions last year that efforts were made by parties interested in the importation of mining material, to induce the Government to admit that article free of duty. I also became aware of the fact, which every hon. member I suppose is aware of, that the mining industry, although at present an infant industry in this country, is just about entering upon a period of development far beyond what many of our people realize. The vast, and I may say, illimitable mining resources of this country are becoming more and more apparent to the people, and we are looking forward to the day when the mining industry of Canada will be second in importance only to the agricultural industry. When we look over the geological map of this country, and when we read something of its mineral resources, we cannot but look forward with pleasure to the day when Canada will be par excellence the mining country of the world. I believe it is the duty of the Government, particularly at this time, to give every encouragement to those who are trying to develop those vast resources, and it is that view alone which has induced me to place this motion on the paper. Since I did so, I have discovered that many of my fellow members, especially the representatives from the Province of British Columbia, are likewise deeply interested in the success of the object I have in view. Many of them are from mining districts, some are immediately from those regions where mining operations are carried on; and I have moved this resolution with the object of allowing members to express their opinions on the subject, so that the Government may be enabled to arrive at some definite conclusion in regard to this matter before the Tariff Bill is brought down.

Mr. Mara—I am very glad to see that there are other portions of the Dominion, as well as the Province of British Columbia, agitating in favor of the free admission of mining machinery. There is at present no question of greater importance to our Province than the free admission of mining machinery. Last session, the hon. member for Cariboo (Mr. Barnard) brought this matter before the House and clearly proved that the machinery required to treat our refractory ore is not manufactured in the Dominion. He also clearly showed that the manufacturers would not suffer by the free admission of this machinery, that at present mining machinery is practically barred from entering into the Dominion, and that, if it were admitted for two or three years free of duty, the manufacturers would have a much larger market than they have at present. Since last session, the attention of the Minister of Customs has been repeatedly called to this question by the Provincial Government, by the different Boards of Trade, and by the press of the Province, which, although divided on every other subject, is united on this. We cannot understand why that gentleman will not yield to the representations which we have made. We consider that, in a matter affecting the tariff, we have a strong claim upon the Dominion Government. We pay a very large sum yearly into the Dominion Treasury. Last year we paid in duties and excise, $1,100,000, nearly five times as much as the Province of Prince Edward Island, fifty per cent. more than Manitoba and the Northwest Territory combined; and, estimating our population at 100,000, exclusive of Indians, we pay more than twice as much per head as any other Province in the Dominion. In a matter of this kind, affecting an infant industry, the Government ought to yield to so reasonable a request as we have made. Situated as we are, so far from the manufacturing centres of Ontario and Quebec; having to pay a very heavy toll upon all manufactured goods taken into the Province, whether they are from Ontario or from Quebec, from the United States or from England; being, as far as manufactured goods are concerned, consumers rather than producers, the tariff presses heavily upon us. When the National Policy was framed, it was intended to protect every interest and to assist every industry. The farmer of Ontario is protected by the duty on his coarse grains and root crops; the manufacturer of Ontario or Quebec is doubly protected, first, by a high tariff on all goods manufactured in the Dominion, and secondly, by the admission of such raw material as is required for manufacturing purposes and is not the product of Canada; the coal miner of Nova Scotia is protected by a duty of 50 and 75 cents a ton on coal; the iron industry of Nova Scotia is also protected by a bounty; but you will look in vain for any single article which is protected for the benefit of British Columbia, and on the free list there is not a single article intended to foster or encourage any industry in that Province. While we are supporters of the National Policy because we believe it is in the interest of the Dominion, and that the whole country has prospered under that policy, and that British Columbia has had its share of prosperity, we also feel that where one industry is so heavily handicapped, it is the duty of the Government to yield to our remonstrance and remove the duty on that article. Since the discovery of gold on the Fraser River, British Columbia has produced over $50,000,000 of gold. Almost the whole of this has been taken from alluvial diggings. The placer mining has not been successful, and the miner has devoted his attention to quartz, which will be more permanent, give employment to a larger number of men, and be of greater benefit both to the Province and to the Dominion. In prosecuting his search for quartz he has, to a large extent, been successful. Large bodies of low grade ore have been found all over the mainland of British Columbia. In the district of Kootenay, along the line of railway, mining development has been retarded largely owing to the mining belt being practically locked up in a dispute between the two governments. That, I am happy to say, is settled, and we may soon look for an era of prosperity in that section. But when we take the far-off district of Cariboo, as well as the southern and western district of Kootenay, districts almost inaccessible, far removed from roads and trains, where the cost of transportation is high and living expensive, the miners and prospectors have had many difficulties to contend with. In regard to the southern district of Kootenay, that portion to which I now call the attention of the House, if hon. members will look on the map they will find that it is bounded on the south by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington, and is only separated by an artificial or imaginary boundary line. These districts are rich in gold, silver, copper and lead; and the large output of coal and silver from these States, has contributed greatly to the wealth of the United States during the past few years. The prospectors of quartz labor under difficulties that the ordinary miner has not to contend with. The miners who are working placer diggings, or hydraulic mines, can by their own individual efforts, or aided by mining companies, succeed in working their mines, but with the quartz miner it is different. It takes years of labor and a large outlay to get a quartz mine successfully opened, and even then the capitalists have to step in before any successful working can be done. In that portion of Kootenay bounded by Montana and Idaho, the topographical features are somewhat similar to those of the States I have mentioned. The formation of rock is the same, and, as might have been expected, the miners, in their march northward across this artificial boundary, have discovered large bodies of low grade ore, and mines which will equal any of those in Colorado, Nevada or Idaho. Last year, in visiting that section of the country, I obtained a list or memorandum of shipments of ore from a few of the mines there. To show the state of development of these mines, I will read returns from the different companies of the shipments of ore from that section during 1889:

	Tons.	Oz.	
Silver King	70	230 silver,	20 p.c. copper
No. One	146	87 "	
Little Donald	85	90 "	35 p.c. lead.
Spokane	65	40 "	70 "
Della	20	120 "	
Sky Line	15	225 "	
Krao	12	95 "	50 p.c. lead.
Gallagher	14	119 "	$14 gold.

Mr. Charlton—I suppose these yields are in each case so much per ton?

Mr. Mara—In each case per ton; and I may say they are authentic. Several of the returns I got from the mine owners, and the others were furnished me by the Gold Commissioners. Now, you will see that these returns are not samples from a few ounces of rock, but returns from the shipments of hundreds of tons. It may be said, that where the rock will yield such a large return, there should be no difficulty in procuring machinery or capital necessary to work the mines; and so it would be, if these returns represented the whole of the ore extracted from the mines. But this ore, when run out from the tunnel, has to be picked by hand experts. The freight alone from the Silver King mine to Butte is $33 per ton, and from the Hot Springs Camp to Helena, $26.50 per ton; so that miners can only ship the higher grade ore, and instead of shipping it away, there are now lying on the dump hundreds of tons of ore that it will not pay to move for want of mining machinery to reduce the ore. Here we have hundreds of tons of ore that, in treating, would give employment to a great number of men, and representing hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it is lying there idle, simply because the rates of transportation are so high, that such machinery cannot be brought into the country. I do not think a stronger argument can be used in favor of the Government yielding to the concession we ask. I visited another mine called the Blue Bell or Hendricks Mine. In that mine I went down a 100 feet below the surface, and traced a vein of ore 87 feet wide. The greater portion of this only yields from 4 oz. to 10 oz. in silver, and one small portion yields 20 oz. in silver, and gives 50 per cent. in lead. Several shafts have been sunk on this mine, the ledge has been cut across in several places, and today there are thousands of tons of ore exposed to view. That mine can produce more galena and more lead than to-day is consumed in the whole Dominion of Canada; and I was informed by Dr. Hendricks, one of the principal owners of the mine, were the duty taken off mining machinery, their company would be prepared at once to put in a plant that would cost about $200,000, and the machinery alone would cost $100,000, but they are not prepared to pay into the treasury of the Dominion, something over $30,000 in shape of duty. In discussing this question with these mine owners, who are chiefly Americans, I said to them: Now, you are Republicans, in your own country you are protectionists; how is it that once across the line you throw your protectionist ideas to the wind, and cry out for free trade. Their reply invariably was: That is not the case. We were protectionists at home, and we are protectionists here. We believe in the policy of America for Americans, and we do not blame you for insisting on a like policy of Canada for the Canadians. But we say this: You do not manufacture in Canada the machinery requisite for the treatment of our ores, and even if you did manufacture that machinery, there is no means of getting in the machinery. Steam drills are manufactured in Montreal, but they could not get one in Montreal because they had no means of taking it in from our side, and this rock drill had to go in from the American side and had to pay a duty of 30 per cent. I was informed that, instead of one drill there would be a dozen drills in use in Kootenay if they could be taken in free of duty. I met there a very intelligent man from Spokane, a representative of Spokane capitalists, and in conversation with him I learned that the capitalists he represented would also put machinery on the different claims in which they were interested if the duties were removed from mining machinery. He was originally in a bank at Spokane; he is a man who has some knowledge of geology and assaying, and was selected by the Spokane people to purchase for them in the Kootenay country. I asked him to give me the benefit of his views in writing, which he did a short time afterwards, and which, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will read to the House. He states:

"In relation to the benefits accruing to this section by the abolition of duties upon mining and reduction machinery, I have to state that were such a measure accomplished, I would within a year have a concentrator of from thirty to a hundred tons here, as well as at least two hoisting plants and probably a quartz mill and other mining machinery such as machine drills, etc. I am positive that at least two others would do as much more, and I further feel confident that a very large and complete smelting plant would be erected; and, of course, with the advent of these industries the progress of this section would be apparent. At present we cannot obtain these things in the Dominion, and if we could, transportation to this point is at present impossible, and that renders protection in one case a hardship, without any industry being protected, hence nothing is accomplished favorable to any party. Our ores in the main are of such a grade that we must mine and reduce cheaply to insure a profit, and the margin of profit is so small that machinery on any but one or two claims would not be feasible while duties exist and transportation is exorbitant. It is apparent, then, that great things must result with the energetic working of the claims and a vast amount of industries incidental to extensive mining accompany and follow up the new era of prosperity, and, in my opinion, all it needs to bring on this state of affairs is a little fostering by the Government in the shape of duty rebates and better transportation."

I might say with respect to the question of transportation, that that is a difficulty which, I believe, will very shortly be solved. Every northern trans-continental line is now seeking an entrance into Kootenay. The Northern Pacific are about to build a line from Kootenay to Bonner's Ferry, from whence a steamer can be taken to any of the mines on Kootenay Lake. The Spokane and Northern Railway Company has an application for a charter now before the House for a line running from the international boundary line near Pon D'Oreille, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are applying for a charter from Sproat's Landing on the Columbia River to Nelson on Kootenay Lake. So the difficulty with respect to transportation will soon be solved, and it only remains now for the Dominion Government to say whether they will assist the mining industry, by allowing mining machinery to be admitted free of duty. It may be said by members of the Government that the letter I have read, as well as the information I have furnished, is from American sources. I admit that; but I will say this, that it is only through American enterprise, industry and capital that that section of the country has been opened. However, the same feeling pervades every other part of the Province, namely, that unless the duty is taken off mining machinery, very little advance can be made in mining industry for years to come. A few days ago I read a letter published by a resident of Victoria, a representative of British capital to the extent of $500,000, and the representative of a company which is doing good work in developing the mines of Nicola, in which the matter was put very clearly. I may add that he is a supporter of the Government, and a Conservative, and being an Englishman he, John Bull like, goes straight to the point and strikes out from the shoulder. I will read an extract from the letter. After referring to the work done in the Nicola country, he says:

"You might assist that development by more vigorously and persistently pressing for the removal of the practically prohibitory duty levied by the Dominion Government on mining machinery, without which the mines cannot be worked. The situation at present is this: The Province which owns the minerals acts most liberally to those engaged in mining. It gives them away to whoever discovers and prospects them. It makes trails and roads to render mineral districts accessible. It does all this without deriving any revenue, except small sums from miners' licenses and record fees, which do not begin to recoup it for its large and generous outlay. The Dominion, which does not own the minerals, but which would gain the lion's share of benefit from a mineral development, through its heavy tariff, neutralises the efforts of this Province by prohibiting the working of the mines unless it first receives a toll of 30 per cent. of the value of all machinery necessary to extract the minerals from them.

"To show you how this operates I will instance Nicola, and what applies to that district applies to all others in the Province:

"The ores of Nicola are refractory. They consequently require far more expensive machinery to treat them than free milling gold ores, which except at and near the surface, have not yet been discovered in British Columbia. This means a large outlay and the payment of twenty thousand dollars to the Dominion for the privilege of working Provincial mines that the Dominion never owned. I know that outside capitalists look upon this Dominion 30 per cent. tax on mining machinery as little better than a blackmailing operation, and they prefer to invest in semi-barbarous countries, such as South Africa, where they are not plundered of a portion of their capital before they have a chance of investing it, as they are at present if they venture into the Dominion of Canada.

"My opinion is that an output of precious metals from the quartz mines of Nicola and other mining districts of British Columbia will be delayed until the Dominion permits mining machinery to be brought in without the present preposterous duty being levied upon it. Every well-wisher of this Province should energetically protest the continuance of a tax which stops the investment of capital in mines and prevents the development of the greatest natural resource British Columbia possesses."

That is the opinion expressed by nearly every man, miner or otherwise, who has an interest in British Columbia. What we ask is this: That the Dominion Government should take duty off such machinery as is not at present manufactured in the Dominion; and we contend that the manufacturers, instead of being injured, would be benefited by that measure. To-day little or no machinery is brought in, because there is no market; but we hold that if you remove the duty for two or three years, you will open up to the manufacturers of Canada a very much larger market than exists to-day. We say that such machinery as concentrating machinery, quartz mills, reduction mills, sampling mills, and refining works, are not manufactured here, nor will they be manufactured until the market increases. So our request is a very fair one. We ask that the Government will take the duty off that class of machinery for a short time, and we further ask that they will remove the duty from all machinery, including motive power, in that part of Kootenay at present inaccessible from our own side. It is so far removed from the railway system of the United States, that the people have not the advantage of the bonding system; so, whether it is American or Canadian machinery, the parties have to pay the duty, and if Canadian machinery, they will have, practically, to pay the duty twice. I again maintain that our petition is a fair one. We are not asking for the protection given to the farmers or the manufacturers, we are not asking for bounty such as is given to the iron interests at Londonderry, we simply ask that the Government will endeavor to foster and encourage our infant industry by removing the duty on certain machinery, the result of which would be, that the manufacturers of Canada would be offered a larger market in a few years. I venture to predict that in the district of Kootenay, if that policy be followed, inside of three years you will have a market for more mining machinery than is manufactured in the whole Dominion to-day.

Mr. Barnard—I took the opportunity last session of introducing this subject to the attention of the House, and I then endeavored to express my views pretty fully upon it. Since that time I have interested myself in the matter, and I have on several occasions endeavored to impress on the Government, the great necessity, in the interests of the Province of British Columbia at any rate, of making some change which would assist the miners there, and enable us to introduce capital to develop the great natural wealth which is lying dormant in that Province. Had not the hon. member for Prince Edward (Mr. Platt) introduced this resolution, I, possibly, would have been compelled to bring forward a similar one later on in the session. However, in view of the statement made by the hon. the Minister of Finance that the Government intended making some changes in the tariff, I would have deferred it until I ascertained whether they did, or did not, make the changes which we desire in this respect. I have submitted to the Minister of Finance a list of mining machinery which we hope will be admitted free of duty, and the greater part of which is not, I am quite satisfied, manufactured in Canada. I am in hopes, as all the members from British Columbia are, that the Government will be able to place some of these articles, if not all of them, on the free list. In the meantime I will defer making any further remarks on this subject, until the Minister of Finance has announced the changes in the tariff which he proposes.

* * * * *

Mr. Mulock—The hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara) has furnished us with some useful information as to the working of this particular feature of the tariff, in regard to the great mining industries of the Province from which he comes. We have expended many millions of public money to develop the resources of that Province and to add to the material wealth of the whole of Canada, and to-day the hon. gentleman has informed us, on the authority of a gentleman whose name he did not give, but whom I understand to be in political sympathy with the party to which he belongs, that the present tariff in its operation, locks up the mining wealth of British Columbia as effectively as nature has ever done. That statement coming from the source it does, it cannot be said that the hon. gentleman or his witnesses are animated by anything but the best interests of the country in asking for relief from that state of things, and I cannot understand on what just grounds that relief can be denied. Apart from the artificial obstructions offered by the tariff, there are sufficient obstacles presented by nature itself to the development of the mining resources of British Columbia, and certainly, until some change is made in the tariff, which is within the reach of the Government, we need not expect any returns from the vast sums we have expended for the development of that Province. Could a more forcible attack come from any source than that which has been disclosed by the correspondence of my hon. friend? He says those great gifts of nature, those great undeveloped laboratories in the bowels of the earth, are locked up and made useless to man, by reason not altogether of natural obstructions, but by reason of the artificial obstructions imposed by the Administration and endorsed by the House, and, in a sense, by the country. Under these circumstances I think we are bound as a parliament to give the fairest consideration to the proposition, and I think we can do so without impairing the general scheme which hon. gentlemen opposite have supported, and which they deem to call the National Policy. We can, without prejudice to that scheme, provide relief in the present instance. As hon. gentlemen have said, the tariff should not be available to handicap industries established in Canada, when Canada herself does not provide relief. Here we have the exact case to justify the suspension of the operation of the tariff in regard to this particular industry. Therefore, in order to meet the views of the hon. gentlemen who have spoken, while not jeopardizing this great industry by giving occasion for the cry of the National Policy being in danger, I beg to move the following amendment, which, I think, leaves the National Policy in all its integrity, and is perhaps an argument in favor of its existence, at all events by admission, as it does not suggest an attack upon it:

That the motion be amended by inserting after the word "machinery" the words "of kinds not manufactured in Canada."

* * * * *

Mr. Prior—As this is such an important subject to the people of British Columbia, I do not think it right that I should let it pass without saying a word. It is the most important subject that will come up during the session affecting the Province of which I have the honor to be a representative. The hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara) has laid the matter so fully before the House that I need not say much as to the necessity for the change in the tariff which he has suggested. But I would like to say a word in reply to the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) and the hon. the senior member for Hamilton (Mr. Brown). These gentlemen said that manufacturers in those cities had informed them that they were perfectly capable, and indeed anxious, to making the machinery required to treat the ores in British Columbia. I may say that in Victoria there are iron works perfectly capable of making the machinery themselves without our being obliged to go east; but that is not the question. The question is: Is that machinery made at present in the Dominion? The fact is, different ores take different treatment, and you require different machinery to carry out those treatments; and no manufactory is going to set to work and spend a large sum of money in patents of a certain class of machinery until it is perfectly certain that it is the right sort to treat the ores. Therefore I cannot see why the Government should put any spoke in the wheel by preventing the duty being taken off from the machinery which must be got in the States until it is proved to the manufacturers in this Dominion what kind of machinery is required, and I hope the Government will see their way to comply with the request of the hon. member for Yale.

* * * * *

Mr. Mara—While thanking the hon. member for North York for the few kind words he said in favor of our Province, I take exception to the statement he made that the Dominion of Canada spent millions in opening up and developing the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Mulock—I did not say that. I said, for the purpose of doing so.

Mr. Mara—Well for the purpose of doing so. The Dominion Government did nothing of the kind. They spent millions in order to obtain a terminus on the Pacific coast. That money was not spent for the benefit of British Columbia, and British Columbia derived very little benefit from the expenditure of that amount of money. As to the amendment and the motion as they now stand, I put it to my hon. friend from Prince Edward (Mr. Platt), whether it would be to the interest of the miner, or of the mining industry, that the motion should be pressed to a vote to-day. If it were, it might be defeated, and that would mean that the hands of the Government would be strengthened to allow matters to remain as they are. I am satisfied that my hon. friend does not wish that; neither do I; and I would suggest whether it is not well to withdraw the motion, or allow it to stand, or, I will propose that the debate be adjourned, and stand adjourned until such time as the Government make known to the House their proposed tariff changes. Then we can deal more easily with those matters than we can at present. If, however, the question is then pressed to a vote, I will be with the hon. gentleman. I, therefore, move in amendment to the amendment:

That the debate be adjourned until after the proposed tariff changes are laid before the House by the Government.

I will withdraw that, if the hon. gentleman will withdraw his motion.

Mr. Foster—I desire to say a few words on this discussion, which has upon the whole been an interesting and profitable one. A great many members comparatively have spoken in the course of this debate, and a great many opinions have been given from practical men and persons who are well acquainted with the districts from which they come in reference to the mining resources of different parts of our Dominion. I may say that what was stated by my hon. friend from Cariboo (Mr. Barnard) is perfectly true. During the past year he has been instant, in season and out of season, in pressing this matter upon the attention of the Government; not only himself, but other members from British Columbia who have similar interests with him in this respect, have also made strong and vigorous representations to the Government to take off the duty on mining machinery. Persons interested in mining development in Ontario, in the Lake Superior region, and who are anxious to get in mining machinery, have also been pressing the Government to make some modification in the matter of admitting such machinery for the purpose of developing those mines. The same thing has taken place in various other portions of the country where mining development is comparatively new; the Government have not been idle in the matter, and I may say to the House that there is no subject in connection with the tariff which has engaged more of our attention during the last few months than the question which is the subject of discussion today. But, of course, there are difficulties connected with it. There are three interests which ask to be considered. In the first place, there are those who are interested in putting in mining machinery for the development of new mines at the present time; they want a modification of the duties. There are those who have, under the National Policy, been investing their money and who have been engaged in developing mines in various sections of the country; and no person can take a comparative view of the state of the manufacturing industry ten years ago and its state to-day, without seeing the immense strides that our manufacturerers have made in the way of producing machinery of almost every description and of excellent quality as well, to be used in mining industries. That matter has to be regarded, and it might well be considered by those who have invested their capital in that way, and who arrived at a good degree of development in that industry, and who were producing machinery of a very extensive character and of good quality, that it would not conduce to the permanency of the best interests of the country in that line, should we agree to the request of my hon. friend from Prince Edward (Mr. Platt) that all mining machinery should be allowed to come in free. His motion is very wide indeed. It would include everything, from the most complex and the largest kind of machinery, to the simplest forms of machinery, which are made in Canada just as well and just as cheaply as they can be made anywhere. Then there is another interest to be considered, which is the interest of those miners who, during the last ten, fifteen or twenty years, have gone into mining ventures in this country, who been at the cost of putting in mining machinery, having imported it and paid the duty upon it. New machinery put into new mining industries would compete in a certain way with their own, and involve in a competition which this interest look upon as being somewhat unfair to them. So that these three interests have all to be considered, and have been considered by the Government. The , of those who ask for free mining machinery, there are three different classes. There is one class who want the duty taken off all mining machinery so that it may come in free. That class is represented by my hon. friend the mover of this motion, provided we take the motion as the index of his own views on that subject. I think that motion is wider than the sense of this House or the sense of the country would approve of. There is another class who want only such machinery to come in free of duty as is not made in Canada. Now, any hon. gentleman who looks at the matter will understand the difficulty of coming to a conclusion as to what machinery is made in Canada and what is not made. Then there is another class who want mining machinery brought in free for a limited period, machinery of such a class as is not made in Canada. There are the three interests. I could not quite understand what was meant by the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara), when he stated that mining machinery could not be taken in there from the east; that an implement, for instance, from Montreal could not be taken into the Kootenay district, because it had to go through American territory, without paying double duty. I think that cannot be so, because we have, just as they have in the United States, arrangements for bonding by which, on their side, articles can be taken from the United States territory through Canadian territory into the United States again, and vice versa, without payment of duty. However, these are the conditions of the question. The Government have had them under earnest and serious consideration—we have them under consideration to-day. The duties which are involved, if they were to let mining machinery in free, would be considerable. Although it may be that the Government would have had the right to do that by Order in Council, the matter was so important that, suppose they had decided to take the duty of such machinery, it would scarcely have been wise to do so in view of the fact that Parliament was soon to meet, when the great interests involved in this matter could be taken up and considered by Parliament. It has been announced that the Government intend to make certain tariff changes, and I am in a position to state, as I have stated here, that we are considering this matter with a view to its best possible solution. Under the circumstances, it does not seem necessary to press the matter to a vote. I think that my hon. friend who moved the resolution ought to take the assurance that I have given that the Government are carefully considering this matter, and to abide events, at least until the Government's opinion, after mature consideration, is laid before the House, when each hon. member will be at liberty to take such course as he sees fit.

Mr. Barnard—Considering the discussion which has arisen on the subject, it may not be amiss to refer to the fact that a year or two years ago the Government of British Columbia, in order to stimulate mining industries in the section which I represent, lately erected works intended as testing works in the district of Cariboo, at a cost of $15,000 or $16,000. The Government expended that money itself to assist the mining industry in that district, and to promote the introduction of capital there. They made what they deem to have been a justifiable request or the Dominion Government, namely, that a rebate of duties should be allowed in that case. I believe the matter has not been settled yet, but that a discussion has arisen between the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government as to whether machinery of that class was or was not manufactured in Canada. Unfortunately, the whole works were burned down the other night, immediately after their completion, and I would suggest to the Government, if application is made for rebate of duty, as the Provincial Government propose to re-erect the works, it should be granted as applicable not only to the machinery in the works destroyed, but also to the new machinery.

The debate was adjourned.

DELICATE CALCULATIONS.

Professor J. T. Richardson, of the Lick Observatory, in speaking of the nicety required in astronomical observations, said to me some time ago: "Few persons are aware of the nicety required in astronomical observations. The rod used in measuring a base line is commonly about ten feet long, and the astronomer may be said to apply the very rod to mete the distance of the stars. An error in placing a fine dot which fixes the length of the rod, amounting to one-thousandth of an inch—the thickness of a single silken fibre—will amount to an error of seventy-five feet in the earth's diameter, of 316 miles in the sun's distance and to more than sixty-five millions of miles in that of the nearest fixed star. As the astronomer in his observations has nothing further to do with ascertaining lengths or distances except by calculation, his whole skill and artifice are exhausted in the measurement of angles, it being by these alone that spaces inaccessible can be compared.

Happily a ray of light is straight; were it not so in celestial spaces, at least, there would be an end of astronomy. Now, an angle of a second—3600 to a degree—is a subtle thing. It has an apparent breadth utterly invisible to the unassisted eye, unless accompanied with so intense a splendor—as in the case of a fixed star—as actually to raise by its effect on the nerve of sight a spurious image having a sensible breadth. A silkworm fiber, such as has been mentioned, subtends an angle of a second at three and a half inches in diameter must be removed in order to subtend a second to 43,000 feet or about eight miles, when it would be utterly invisible to the naked sight, even were it aided by a telescope of the same power. Yet it is on the measure of one single second that the ascertainment of a sensible parallax in any fixed star depends; and an error of one-thousandth of that amount—a quantity still unmeasurable by the most perfect of instruments—would place the star too far or too near by 200,000,000 miles, a space which light requires 118 days to travel."—New York Star.

MEN WHO PLAY BILLIARDS.

(New York Cor. Philadelphia Press.)

An exhibition of the skill of professional billiard players is going on in town which attracts especial interest on account of the appearance of a young man from the West, who is thought by many to have a career as a professional player ahead of him greater than that of any others who have made success with the cue. He is a young fellow named Ives, born and brought up somewhere in Central Michigan, and seems to be an illustration of the belief entertained by those who know most about billiards, that the great player is born and not made. He plays with an enthusiasm and straightforward business effect which characterizes the little butcher, Jake Schaefer. He is said to be the most brilliant user of the masse shot who has ever played in this country, excepting Vigneaux. In his first game here he did some magical playing at the difficult fourteen-inch balk-line game, and it was amusing to see Slosson, Schaefer, Daly, Heizer and the veterans watch the mysterious evolutions of his cue.

The tournament is of particular interest because so many prominent professional and business men are passionate lovers or admirers of the game, that causes a collection of spectators, among whom may be seen some of the most conspicuous men in affairs in the city. Jay Gould is very fond of seeing a good game of billiards and, it is understood, plays with some skill himself, though never in public. Charles Coon, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, always tries to play for an hour in the evening, and he has to be a pretty skillful player who can defeat him. Elihu Root, Mayor Grant and William Rockfeller play very well and are fond of seeing the expert players in match games.

Ex-Mayor Grace is quite an artist with the cue, although he never plays away from his own house, and finds in the ladies of his own family experts who are frequently more than a match for him. Mrs. Grover Cleveland is understood to be fond of the game, and some of Mayor Hewitt's daughters play an excellent game.

The champion amateur player of this city is a Mr. Oddie, a young business man, who plays the three-ball game so well that he could easily be recognized as a first-class professional expert. He is closely pressed by young Charlie Durgo, a brother of Judge Durgo, who is the youngest Judge upon our higher bench. The billiard tournament will last a week longer. The exciting games are to be played between Shaefer and Slosson unless young Ives threatens the supremacy of either.

EVEN WITH THE JUDGE.

School Committee (judge of a local court addicted to fault finding, examining class in geography)—This class ought to be ashamed; you have not made any progress for months; you are just where you were last year. Ernest, Where are the Rocky Mountains?

Ernest (remembering the same question put the year before)—Just where they were last year; haven't moved a bit.

HIS DOUBLE CHARACTER.

A pretty good story is told of a colonel of volunteers. It is said that when the individual referred to first presented himself en militaire to his wife and little daughter, the latter, after gazing at him in wonder for a few minutes, turned to her mother, and exclaimed:—

"Why ma, that's not a real soldier, it's pa!"

Visiting card should be engraved at The Colonist office. Cost very little more than printed from type.

WOMEN OF BRAINS.

Need any Ambitious Woman Despair of Her Own Success?

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

Copied from New York Press.

Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer is the youngest child of the late Henry G. Hubbard, one of Chicago's oldest and most distinguished citizens. As a child she was extremely delicate, but so bright that at the age of four she could read as well as most children at ten. At fifteen she graduated at the head of her class from the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Chicago. At sixteen she became the wife of Mr. Herbert C. Ayer, a then wealthy iron merchant of Chicago and Youngstown, Ohio.

Society knew Mrs. Ayer as a leader because of her wealth, her beauty, ability and hospitality. Her intimate friends knew her as a loving mother and noble woman. The poor as their friend, not in words alone, but always in deeds of kindness.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

She was then, as now, a person of the best impulses, and generous to a fault. The most remarkable thing, however, in the history of this interesting woman is that, although born and raised in luxury, she met disaster bravely and unflinchingly when it came, thinking, as usual, more about the welfare of others than her own comfort and concern.

Mrs. Ayer is a woman whose history would read as far more improbable than the wildest fiction ever written, and of whom, in recounting the sad story of her life—and how in a few hours she found herself instead of rich in millions, absolutely destitute, with two little daughters to support—the New York *Herald* said: "She is a woman whom any country may be proud to call her daughter." To-day Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer's name in the business world is a tower of strength. She has gained the confidence and respect of every business house, with which she has had dealings. It has been her motto to always tell the truth. Her advertisements, which the whole country have read, are plain and truthful statements. The result of such a policy is this: Mrs. Ayer is the head of a great and prosperous business, founded by her, and to-day by her guided and directed in all its departments.

Mrs. Ayer is a woman of perfect breeding; as a well-born American, cultured and accomplished, she has been cordially received by the litterati and beau monde of London and Paris. She speaks French and Italian as fluently as English, and her knowledge of literature is very extensive.

How Mrs. Ayer Accidentally Obtained the Formula for the Famous Recamier Cream.

One day, in Paris, Mrs. Ayer, while suffering intensely from the scorching sun of a July journey across the English Channel, was offered a pot of cream by an old French lady friend, to be used on her face when retiring, being assured that it would do wonders in softening and beautifying the complexion. Its effects were so magical and so marvellous that Mrs. Ayer became anxious to possess the formula for the cream, which she learned was not an article to be bought, but the old French lady finally sold the recipe which (so she told Mrs. Ayer) was the one used by her beautiful and famous ancestor, Julie Recamier for forty years, and was the undoubted secret of her wonderful beauty, which Mme. Recamier retained until her death.

What the Recamier Preparations are and Why they are to be Used.

Recamier Cream, which is first of these world famous preparations, is made from the recipe used by Julie Recamier. It is not a cosmetic, but an emollient to be applied at night just before retiring, and to be removed in the morning by bathing freely. It will remove tan and sunburn, pimples, red spots or blotches, and make your face and hands as smooth, as white and as soft as an infant's.

Recamier Balm is a beautifier, pure and simple. It is not a whitewash, and, unlike most liquids, Recamier Balm is exceedingly beneficial and is absolutely imperceptible except in the delicate freshness and youthfulness which it imparts to the skin.

Recamier Lotion will remove freckles and moth patches, is soothing and efficacious for any irritation of the cuticle, and is the most delightful of washes for removing the dust from the face after travelling, and is also invaluable to gentlemen to be used after shaving.

Recamier Powder is in three shades, white, flesh and cream. It is the finest powder ever manufactured, and is delightful in the nursery, for gentlemen after shaving and for the toilet generally.

Recamier Soap is a perfectly pure article, guaranteed free from animal fat. This soap contains many of the healing ingrenients used in compounding Recamier Cream and Lotion.

The Recamier Toilet Preparations are positively free from all injurious ingredients, and contain neither lead, bismuth nor arsenic. The following certificate is from the eminent Scientist and Professor of Chemistry, Thomas B. Stillman, of the Stevens' Institute of Technology:

40 Broadway, New York, Jan. 1887.

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SCRAPS.

James Russell Lowell celebrated his 71st birthday on Saturday, the 22nd.

Jules Verne's latest extravaganza deals with a mining speculation at the North Pole.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's son Arnold has just received a cheque for $50 from a magazine for an essay of his writing. He is 14 years old.

W. D. Howell is not in favor of the popular idea regarding the publication of books, that their first appearance should be in the form of a ponderous volume, and says that "those who want books to furnish their libraries, not their minds, might wait." He wants a book not too heavy to hold in one hand.

When Dr. Talmage, in preparing his sermons, has need of a quotation, he seizes the volume that contains it, tears out the desired page and then with his shears clips out the particular passage he needs, pastes it on his manuscript and tosses the book aside. There is scarcely a book in his library, it is said, which is not so mutilated. And yet he professes to be a lover of books.

"An Appeal to Pharaoh," is a modern parable of Pharaoh and Israel, in which the American people are set forward as the oppressors, and the negroes of the South as the sons of Jacob. It is cleverly written, and is a political rather than a literary work. Its design is to suggest a solution of the race problem now agitating the minds of American statesmen.

Edwin Arnold, the author of the "Light of Asia," is at present residing at Tokio, Japan, and in a letter to Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, expresses himself as "utterly fascinated by the country, and its picturesque, kindly people." He says he will not leave there until he has acquired sufficient familiarity with the language to "make a speech" before a Japanese audience.

Browning's play of "Strafford" was produced last week by the Oxford University Dramatic Society. Mr. Henry Irving, jr., took the character of Strafford, and the New York Tribune, in referring to the play says that though somewhat nervous in the earlier scenes, he warmed up later on, his style and manner reminding the audience of his celebrated father. The play itself is not a very great success.

Mark Twain has made his latest hit as a mirth-provoking humorist in his story of "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court." He gathers together in "goodly company," all the Round Table kith and kin, makes infinite fun of them, and finally causes them to succumb before the victorious "smartness" of a Connecticut Yankee. In his own inimitable fashion he satirizes the knight errantry of the King Arthur days as effectively as did Cervantes the inanities of chivalry in his immortal "Don Quixote." And yet one feels, even while laughing at his grotesque picture, that it is really not in "good taste"—but we laugh just the same.

—John Jacob Astor, who died on Saturday, was fully six feet tall, had grey hair, and reddish-grey moustache and flowing side whiskers, which he wore in the English style. His face was full, his complexion ruddy, and he had grey eyes. His manners were polite but reserved. He rarely wore jewelry, but usually carried a pair of brand new gloves, carefully folded, in his hand. Black broadcloth was his favorite for every-day dress. He was 67 years and 8 months old. He was born in New York, and was one of the two sons of William Backhouse Astor, who inherited nearly all the property of the original John Jacob Astor. His mother's name was Margaret R. He was the third Astor who who had held the bulk of the Astor property and the third who wore the title of the "Landlord of New York." This property and this title are now vested in his son.

—It was a rule of the Astors, laid down by the original John Jacob, not to build brown stone dwellings, and all that now belong to the estate were purchased. More than half in value of John Jacob's property is said to be south of Chambers street, New York. His real estate includes more than 1,000 buildings, and his taxes amount to over half a million of dollars. He never insured his houses, because he reckoned he could afford to lose a block now and then rather than to pay the premiums on so vast a number of policies.

CHARLES MACKAY'S LAST POEM.

Charles Mackay, the eminent poet and journalist, died in London on Christmas Eve, 1889. Up to a late hour in the evening of Sunday, Dec. 22, he was engaged in reading the "Life and Works of Robert Burns," his favorite author, and during that day he seems to have wiled away the time by the composition of the following graceful stanzas, written in the Scottish manner, his love for his native country and dialect being one of his strongest characteristics. Finishing the poem, he dated it in a somewhat tremulous handwriting, "Dec. 22, 1889," and then went quietly to the bed from which, though he knew it not, he was never again to rise:

"MY WIFE'S A WINESOME WEE THING."

I.

My wife's a winsome wee thing,
Wed twenty years or mair,
And aye the bonnier growing,
As bith mine eyes declare,
'Tis love that made her bonnie,
And love that keeps her sae,
In spite o' time and fortune,
On life's uncannie way.

II.

Love scares awa' the wrinkles
From aff her smooth white brow,
And duty done through good and ill
Aye keeps her conscience true—
And yields her happy peace of mind,
If e'er the world goes wrong,
And turns the murmur of lament
Into a cheerful song.

III.

The kisses gather on her lips
Like blossoms on the rose,
And kindly thoughts reflect the light
That in her bosom glows—
As wavelets in a running stream
Reflect the noontide ray,
And sparkle with the light of heaven
When rippling on their way.

IV.

She is a winsome wee thing,
And more than twenty year
She's twined herself about my heart
By all that can endear;
By all that can endear on earth
Foreshadowing things above,
And lead my happy soul to heaven,
Rejoicing in her love!

—Blackwood's Magazine.

To Shakspearian students it may be interesting to know that the greatest number of lines spoken by any one of his characters is in the part of Hamlet, whose share in dialogue is 1,569 lines. Following him are the prominent characters in "Othello," viz., Iago and the Moor himself. Of the female characters in his plays, Rosalind has the most to say, in 749 lines, though she does not talk half so much as Hamlet. Cleopatra, Imogen, Portia, and Juliet have a greater share in the dialogue than any others of their sisters on the stage, Desdemona having only 389 lines and Beatrice 309 lines. These facts are published by Mr. L. M. Griffiths, an enthusiastic English student of Shakespeare.

Lord Tennyson was greatly surprised lately upon reading certain lines written by him in his romantic youth, a poetical tribute to a "lady's eyebrow." The young lady was Mrs. Bradshaw, and here are the lines, though Mr. Tennyson denies any romance in the matter, and says that the lines were a mere complimentary jeu d'esprit:

Because she bore the iron name
Of him who doomed his king to die,
I deemed her one of harsher fame,
And looks that awe the passer by;
But found a maiden, tender, shy,
With fair blue eyes and passing sweet,
And longed to kiss her hands, and lie
A thousand summers at her feet.

POT POURRI.

A Bridal Tour—Neighbor—I hear your master has married again and is taking a bridal tour. Daddy Mose—Don' know' 'bout him takin' a bridle to dis 'un boss; but he did tek a paddle to his fust wife, shuro.—Texas Siftings.

Dr. Aldrich, of convivial memory, said there were five reasons for drinking:

Good wine, a friend, or being dry,
Or least you should be by and by,
Or any other reason why.

Tommy—Paw, why do they always say "counting noses" when they talk about counting a crowd? Mr. Figg—It started at political meetings, my son. You can see a politician's nose when there is not light enough to distinguish anything else.—Terre Haute Express.

A Nice Plaything for Children.—Mrs. Bandbox—You said the train I should take leaves at 10:30, didn't you? Ticket Agent—Yes, madam; and I think I've told you that about ten times already. Mrs. Bandbox—Yes, I know you have, but my little boy says he likes to hear you talk.

"Thank God! there is one man who never spoke a cross word to his wife," said Sam Jones at an Omaha meeting the other night, as a round-freed, good-natured man rose in response to Sam's question if such a man was present. The good-natured man smiled and said: "I haven't any any wife; I'm a bachelor!"

"And do you doubt my love?" he asked, passionately. "No, George," she answered, with admirable tact; "but when you say that the day you call me yours will usher in an era of lifelong devotion and tender solicitude, you—pardon me, dear—you put it on a trifle thick. You seem to forget, George, that I am a widow."

Two small sisters, whose ages are respectively five and seven, were overheard gravely discussing the pronunciation of a certain disputed word. One maiden insisted on her way, and proudly quoted as authority "Webster on the bridge." Maiden No. 2 turned upon her sister with the utmost compassion and scorn in her voice as she exclaimed: "On the bridge! Hm! Its Webster under the bridge."—Harper's Magazine.

WHAT WILL HE DIOUX?

The lands of the Sioux
Are open, 'tis trioux,
To the hardy white settlers who like all things new;
But what will he dioux
When the frolicksome Sioux
Swoops down on him, scalps him and cuts him in tioux?
—Chicago Mail.

A DREADFUL SPELL.

A fellow who swallowed a drachm
of poison grew cold as a clachm,
And when somebody said,
"I don't believe he is dead,"
The corpse quickly shouted, "I achm."
And since then they say that his ghost
Each night walks round his bed phost,
And it scares all the folks,
Who aren't used to such jolks,
Clear out of their senses almhost.
—Chicago Herald.

DOLLARS COUNT AFTER DEATH.

"Old B—— is dead," the reporter said,
"I guess he's worth a one-line head;
Wicked old file, drunk half the time,
Too mean to give a beggar a dime!"
But the editor howled in an awful way:
"Why, old B——'s worth a column display!
What's that, sir? Wicked? Pray have a care,
B—— was our biggest millionaire!"
—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY M. LOPATECKI.

(Written for the COLONIST.)

In my first letter, on the geological formation of Vancouver Island, published in the COLONIST on February 9th, I gave a general outline of the composition of rocks forming the various strata of the great isle and of the surrounding country. In this I will endeavor to treat more closely the curious problems referring to the past geological ages of different series.

Vancouver Island resembles somewhat a prolonged eclipse, of which one focus will be found somewhere in the Kennedy range, and the second near Atluck Lake in the north. The axis prolonged towards Queen Charlotte Islands would meet the archipelago, which shows especially in its southern part a marked resemblance to the geological formation of Vancouver Island. The point of difference consists of the development of tertiary rocks on Graham Island, while the similar rocks are scantily represented on Vancouver Island; though they are abundant on the mainland and in the neighboring state of Washington.

Speaking in general terms, the following is the geological formation of Vancouver Island:

On the eastern part of the island, and especially near Nanaimo, Comox, Quatsino Sound and on the numerous islands are situated cretaceous rocks, very important on account of their coal-bearing qualities; and west of them, forming the interior plateaus of Vancouver Island and stretching from north to south lie crystaline rocks, chiefly crystaline schists, in part Carboniferous. They form beds of a great thickness, here folded, there overturned, varying in texture and consisting generally of limestones. In the vicinity of the city of Victoria the rocks are different from any other on the island. They consist—as already mentioned in my first article—chiefly of dioritic and felspathic materials. Near Sooke the rocks are Tertiary, similar to those on the opposite shore of Washington.

On the mainland of the province of British Columbia the coast range consists of gneissic and schistose rocks with large areas of intrusive granite. This formation is followed towards the east by miocene (volcanic) and on the banks of the upper Thompson and Columbia by Laurentian, while the Rocky Mountains are formed chiefly of carboniferous and devonian limestones. South of Burrard Inlet begin the Tertiary rocks. Granite and felspar are abundant, especially near Okanagan Lake.

The Queen Charlotte Islands show principally three formations. The coast near Cumshewa and Skidegate Inlets is covered with cretaceous rocks, which hold true anthracite coal. Graham Island, and especially its north-eastern portion, is underlaid by tertiary rocks, while Moresby Island shows the same triassic formation as the western and interior plateaus of Vancouver Island. The numerous islands, and especially those in the northern part of the Georgia Straits are of the same composition as the coast range; the islands on the coast between Nanaimo and Victoria are in greater part cretaceous.

Thus we have given a general outline of the geology of British Columbia, and here, before we proceed any further, we must give certain explanations of the terms used in this and in the first article. As not everyone is acquainted with the rudiments of geology, we think therefore that an outline of that branch of science will help many to understand better some of the expressions used in these articles.

The province of British Columbia contains the three general groups of rocks known in geology. These groups are: (1) *Sedimentary Rocks*; that is those which have been deposited by the water. (2) *Crystaline Rocks*; originally liquid, but afterwards solidified when the heat of the globe subsided; and (3) *Eruptive Rocks*, also crystaline but formed by the intrusion of the liquid matter through already existing rocks. The last named rocks are divided again into the *Volcanic Rocks* of comparatively recent origin, and into the *Plutonic Rocks* of older date. Besides these we must mention the *Metamorphic Rocks*; that is such which have not always remained in their original state, but have been modified by coming for instance in contact with ejected liquid mass.

It will be easily understood that the rocks which are deeper in the earth ought to be older, and these on the surface newer; though the series are seldom found in regular order, and very often old and new strata are mixed together. However, the beds forming the terrestrial crust have been arranged by the geologists in four epochs: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary; and each epoch into different periods. Thus the primary epoch consists of Laurentian, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian period; the secondary epoch of Triassic, Jurassic and cretaceous period; besides the Jurassic is again divided into the Lias and the Oolitic sub-period. The Tertiary epoch includes the Eocene, Miocene and Pliocene period; and the Quarternary or Modern epoch, sometimes called the Post-Tertiary epoch is divided into two periods: the Post-Pliocene and the Recent, or Pleistocene period.

The most important rocks in British Columbia are those, as already mentioned, belonging to the cretaceous period, on account of the coal beds. The name *cretaceous* is from *creta* chalk; though the carbonate of lime appears also in other formations. These rocks in British Columbia are sandstones, conglomerates and shales, and they contain numerous fossil plants and marine shells. Usually the coal all over the world is found in the carboniferous period, as the name itself implies, but in British Columbia the cretaceous period is the most interesting.

The Triassic period took its name from the Trias or Triple group, because the rocks of this period were divided in Germany into three groups. The Triassic formation is developed on Vancouver Island, on the mainland and on Queen Charlotte Islands.

The other rocks mentioned in this article are Laurentian, Miocene, and Devonian. The first, which are seldom to be met with in British Columbia, are very abundant in Eastern Canada. They took their name from the St. Lawrence River. The name *miocene* is from the Greek, and means less recent, while the Devonian period, or "Old Red Sandstone" displays a beautiful formation of rocks in Devon, England. The origin of other names of different periods can not be explained in this article, we mention only these which occur in British Columbia.

Innumerable rocks in the province, originally formed of crystaline minerals show abundant signs of metamorphism more or less intense. Beds have been folded or rent by terrific actions of volcanoes, with profound flow of basaltic and trachytic lava, and many again have been subjected to so much alteration that they are decomposed. Near the end of the Tertiary period volcanic forces caused the upheaval of the Cascade and Coast range. It was then that the Cascade range acquired the height it presents now, some 2,500 feet being primitive rock ejected with terrible fury from beneath. It is visible in many places that rents and fissures miles long and miles wide were pouring forth a molten mass. The interior of British Columbia and portions of Eastern Washington were covered with basaltic rock of immense thickness, sometimes more than 2,000 feet thick; and at that time the gigantic Mount Baker had no existence. After this terrific period, came suddenly a change, and the country became covered with a thick sheet of ice, though the cause of this accumulation has never been fully explained. There is, however, no doubt that the ice was here, and that the Georgia Strait was composed of an immense glacier, or rather of two glaciers; one in the northern and the other in the southern part of the strait.

BETTER THAN POCKETS.

It was in the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City. A man who had been half asleep on one of the benches for some time suddenly roused up, carried his hand to the breast pocket of his coat, and then called out:

"I have been robbed! Some one has picked my pocket!"

"Have much money?" asked an old lady who sat near him.

"Over $40."

"Sakes alive! but what a loss! Sure you had it when you left home?"

"Of course I am!"

"Didn't leave it under your pillar, or change your coat?"

"No!"

"I noticed you feeling around your coat tails before you went to sleep. Better look back there before you give up."

He carried his hand back, and ten seconds later held his lost wallet up to sight. He began to apologise and stammer, but she checked him with:—

"Young man, you orter be more keerful, you might have accused me of stealin' that money, and it would have been a nice thing for my church folks to hear of, wouldn't it? When the news got home to my old man he'd have been so kerflustrated that he'd have forgotten to feed the shoats or milk the cows, and there's no knowing how he'd have got along locking up the house and going to bed."

"Oh, I shouldn't have accused you, ma'am," protested the man.

"Wall, I'm glad on it, and being as this excitement has come up about pickpockets I guess I'll see if my money and ticket is safe."

And she reached down, slipped off a calf-skin shoe from her right foot, and peered into it with the remark:—

"There's the ticket and there's the dollar bill, and I hain't been robbed. Just try it, young man. Beats coat tail and all other pockets all holler. Got to stand you on your head to git it, and every time you sot your foot down you know its thar. I've carried seventeen dollars all over New York that way, and got out alive and safe."

A STRONG INSINUATION.

Harry—I wonder if Kate is really fond of me?

Dick—I know she is. Heard her say so.

Harry—You don't mean it!

Dick—I do, though. Well, she didn't say so in so many words, but she intimated as much. She said that she loved even the meanest of God's creatures. Old boy, let me congratulate you.

WITHIN HER MUFF.

I watch her as she tucks away
Her very swagger port-monnaie,
Her lace kerchief, her powder-puff,
And, as if that were not enough,
She to this formidable array
Adds tickets for the matinee
Within her muff.

I marvel much with man's dismay
That such small space holds this display,
Then suddenly through lace and fluff,
Unmindful of her "Don't be rough,"
I seek to find if room there may
Be for aught else that comes her way
Within her muff.

And though she frowns and cries me nay
I persevere in love's affray;
I touch a glove, small, dainty buff,
And then—from out its silky ruff
A small hand slips in mine—I say
The sweetest thing I found that day
Within her muff.

[Edith Sessions Tupper in Judge.]

THE KARA OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1890—Further details of the outrage in the political prison at Kara, Siberia, reached the Russian exiles in London to-day from friends who are located a short distance from the scene of the horrors. They are brief, but conclusive, confirming fully a report of the affair received here from an official in St. Petersburg, who is in sympathy with the cause of the people.

According to the details received to-day it appears that the trouble at the Kara prison originated in a "hunger strike" in August, when the women political prisoners tried to starve themselves to death to escape the brutalities of their jailers. All the women imprisoned there abstained from food for fourteen days. The jailers did not believe that they would be able to keep up the struggle. At first they jeered at the women, then tempted them with food and then, finding this of no avail, threatened them. When several of the women were at the point of death from their voluntary abstinence from food the prison officials resorted to artificial means to compel them to take nourishment. The methods adopted, however, were violent and licentious, and the women were compelled to abandon their strike.

THE CASE OF MME. SIGIDA.

This state of affairs led Mme. Sigida, whose death by flogging has already been announced, to ask for an interview with the director of the prison in the hope of securing an amelioration of the condition of the prisoners. The request was granted, but when she was taken before him she found him abusive. It is said that in her exasperation at his abuse she called him a villain and slapped his face. It is not positively known, however, what took place during the interview, but whatever did happen Mme. Sigida did not return to her companions.

She was taken from the director's office and conveyed to the prison in which common offenders are confined. Three of her companions from among the political prisoners were permitted to join her. The advices received to-day state that these were Mary Koalesky, wife of Professor Kovalesky, of Kieff; Mme. Smirnitsky, and Maria Kolujny. The last two ladies were from Odessa.

THE PRISONERS APPEAL.

Two months elapsed after these events before Lieutenant General Baron Korff, Governor General of the Province of the Amour, instructed the directors of prisons that the secret edict of March, 1888, which ordered that political prisoners should be treated by prison officials in precisely the same manner as prisoners condemned for common law offences, would be enforced, and ordered the directors to notify the political prisoners of both sexes that they would be liable to corporal punishment if they violated certain of the prison regulations. The male prisoners, foreseeing immediate danger, held a consultation, and sent to the director of the prison a petition that he would telegraph to the Minister of the Interior, at St. Petersburg, requesting him to suspend the application of the edict. The director refused to pay any attention to their petition, and thereupon the men warned him that the first flogging of a political prisoner would be the signal for the others to commit suicide together.

THE OUTRAGE.

Three days afterward Lieutenant General Baron Korff, sent a special order directing that Mme. Sigida be punished according to the fullest extent. Mme. Sigida was stripped and received 100 lashes. She was carried off bleeding and in an unconscious condition, and her death ensued from a rupture of the heart. Her three companions committed suicide within an hour of the time of hearing of Mme. Sigida's death. The corpses of the four women were buried at the same time in the courtyard of the common offenders' prison.

For weeks a cordon of vigilance was so closely maintained around the prison that nothing was known of what was happening within. Since the secret channel of information has been reopened it has been learned that the men carried out their threat of suicide. They met together, and thirty of them shared what poison they could obtain and then went to their cells to die. The quantity of poison which had been smuggled into the prison was not sufficient to kill quickly, but in the course of the evening two of those who had shared it—Bobkov and Kolujny—died. Their convulsions and the dead silence which reigned in the other cells roused the attention of the guards, and they immediately summoned physicians, who administered emetics to the survivors and endeavored by every means to counteract the effects of the poison.

GOOD AND BAD FORTUNE.

"Speaking of luck," said Senator Vest to a Washington Post writer, "I will tell you a story to which another man in this company can bear witness. One day while I was in Richmond as a member of the Confederate Congress I lost a roll of money, my pay for the month, somewhere in the street on my way from the War Office to the hotel. I called a few fellows together and went on what seemed to be a hopeless quest through the dimly lighted and snow-covered streets. The chances were 1000 to 1 against success, but we hadn't been out fifteen minutes before a young lieutenant who was in our party stooped down and picked up the money.

"We all talked about our friend's good luck—but see how quickly fortune can turn another face. I was in high glee and wanted to treat. The searching party now went in search of a place of refreshment, but it was after midnight and it was a good while before we found a place open. At length, however, we were piloted to a saloon to which, pending some repairs, access was had from the street only by a ladder of about a dozen rungs. We all climbed up, considering it a lark (I was a good deal younger in those days) and after having some refreshment climbed out again. Would you believe it? The lucky fellow who had found my money missed his footing, fell, and in that fall of ten or twelve feet, broke his neck and was instantly killed."

TIRED MILLIONAIRES.

When he starts for home Mr. Gould is very much more exhausted than a laborer on the aqueduct. The day's friction frequently brings on nervous headaches which completely wilt the owner of $70,000,000.

John Jacob Astor is on the go from his early breakfast hour to dusk. He trudges about Wall street like an errand boy. He does this for about twenty-four days in a month, and by that time he calls in his cab. He is fagged out and a week in his cab so revives his energies that when the new month is ushered in he is ready to start again on his daily tramps among his real estate agents and bankers.

Every day in his life is devoted to the hunt for substantial investments for his money. He has other folks to collect his income. It is his business to see that it is re-invested satisfactorily. Great labor, untiring industry and relentless attention are necessary to do this. He is in the city winter and summer. His fortune of $100,000,000 chains him to the city just as tight as the driver of a leased hack with a big family on his hands.

"BRITONS NEVER WILL BE SLAVES."

Mrs. Bob Bull was the wife of a British workman, and she got up at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"Must rise early," she said, "to see that my man has his breakfast."

So she lighted the fire and put the kettle on to boil, and laid the cloth, and swept out the rooms. Then down came Bob rather in a bad humor, because he had been late overnight at the "Cock and Bottle," detained (as he had explained to his wife) by a discussion about the rights of labor.

"Of course," said Mrs. Bull; "and why shouldn't you, after a hard day's work, enjoy yourself?"

But Bob contended that he had not enjoyed himself, although he undoubtedly had expended two shillings and eight pence upon refreshment. What Bob wanted to know was why there was a button off his coat, and why his waistcoat had not been properly mended.

"Well, I was busy with the children's things," replied Mrs. Bob; "but I will put all straight when you have gone to work."

"Gone to work, indeed!" grumbled Bob. "Yes, it's I that does all the work, and worse luck to it."

The moment Bob was out of the house Mrs. Bob got the children up and dressed them, and gave them their breakfast and sent them off to school. When they were gone she "tidied up" and dressed the baby. Then she did one of the "bits of washing" that came from a family in whose service she had been before she married Bob, and that family's connection. And this occupied her fully, what with soaking, mangling and ironing, until it was time to carry Bob his dinner. In the pauses of her work she had been able to cook it, and it was quite ready to go with her when she was prepared to take it. It was a long walk in the rain to Bob's place of work, and it seemed the longer because she could not leave the baby. But both got there, and the dinner, without any accident. And then Mrs. Bob hurried back to give the children, now home from school, their mid-day meal. And Mrs. Bob had plenty of work to do afterward. She had to mend and scrub and sweep and sew. She was not off her legs for a moment, and, had she been a weaker woman, she would have been thoroughly done up. Then came the children's evening toilet, and the cooking of Bob's supper. Her lord and master entered in due course and she helped him off with his coat, and when he had finished his food lighted his pipe for him.

"Mended my clothes?" asked Bob.

"Of course I have."

"And washed my linen, and drove nails into my boots, and baked the bread, and pickled the walnuts, and all the rest of it?"

"Yes, Bob, I have done them all—every one of them."

This put Bob into a better temper, and he took up an evening paper and began to read.

"I say," said he, "what do you think? They have got white slaves in Turkey."

"You don't say so, Bob!" replied Mrs. Bob, lost in amazement. Then she said, as she paused tidying up the room: "Ah! they wouldn't allow anything of that sort in England—would they, Bob?"

And Bob, smoking his pipe and sprawling before the fire, agreed with her.—*Punch.*

IN HARD LUCK.

"I used to make balloon accensions in connection with Warner's circus," said an old and retired aeronaut the other day, "and one day I went up from Pekin, Ill. The balloon was new and light, and I got a much longer ride than what I expected. I finally descended in a farmhouse yard about ten miles away, my anchor having caught in a cherry tree. The farmer was an old fellow, about 60 years of age, and he sat reading on his doorstep as I came down. He removed his glasses, put them in their case, put the case in his pocket, and then came forward and carelessly observed:

"'That a balloon?'

"'Yes. Help me to pull it down.'

"'Are you a ballooner?'

"'Pes. Pull hard.'

"We got the air-ship down and I wanted him to take me to town in his wagon. He had none, and I had to hire a rig from a neighbor, and was about to depart when the old fellow stepped forward with:

"'I have a little bill here sir.'

"'Bill! What for?'

"'Damage cherry tree, 2 shillin's, skeering my poultry, 50 cents; skeering my old woman, the same; services of myself, $1. Total, $2.23, which is mighty cheap, considerin' the times.'

"'But I won't pay it,' I protested.

"'Oh, you won't? Well, I'm a Justice of the Peace and I'll issue a warrant. My naybur is Constable and he kin serve it. The old woman is out of her fit by this time, and she'll be witness, an' I sort o' reckon I'll fine you about $25 for disturbin' the peace an' contempt o' this court!'

"And I was made to realize that the best way out of it was to come down with the amount of his bill, and luckily I had it, with a quarter to spare."—Philadelphia Record.

HIS REASON.

Deacon Cutely—Yes, sir. After the fair has closed I shall denounce the lottery connected with it as a very wrong thing.

Brown—Why not denounce it before the fair opens, Deacon?

Deacon Cutely—Ahem! Well you see I have purchased a couple of tickets in it.

Mrs. Gramp—Bobby, I shall have to tell your father about you; you've been fighting! Bobby—Well, mum, hain't I been licked bad enough now, without havin' another scrap with pa?

FLOGGING AND SUICIDE OF FEMALE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

Brief and, as yet, incomplete information has just reached some of the Russian refugees in Paris concerning another and horrible tragedy which has occurred in the far east of Siberia. Some time ago Mme. Nadyda Sihida, a lady teacher in the High Schools, was condemned to penal servitude. It was found that some copies of the *Narodnaia Volia*, the Russian revolutionary organ had been published in her house. This lady, a refined and highly-educated woman, was detained in the Kara prison, where of late many political prisoners sentenced to hard labor, have been sent. It appears that last November Madame Sihida was provoked by the Director of the Kara prison. There is no information given as to the nature of this provocation, but it was evidently very serious since, and in spite of the grave consequences likely to ensue, Madame Sihida retorted by slapping the director on the face. Infuriated by this affront, the director ordered the unfortunate woman to be stripped and flogged. Such infamies were not perpetrated on ladies of rank and position even in the time of the Emperor Nicholas. The humiliation of this barbarous form of punishment so afflicted Madame Sihida that, in her distress and her fear of other tortures the future might hold in store, she poisoned herself. What can have happened is as yet a mystery; but evidently the women political prisoners, particularly those who by their position and education are especially susceptible to anything that could compromise their honor and sense of self-respect, thought they were no longer safe from the insults of the authorities. No sooner had Madame Sihida killed herself than her friend and fellw-prisoner, Mme. Maria Kovalevskaiia, wife of Professor Kovalevskaiia, also poisoned herself. Persistent rumors add that other women destroyed themselves after the flogging of their companion, but of this there is as yet no certain evidence.

A few miles from the women's prison at Kara there is the men's political prison, and the inmates of these two prisons have contrived to establish secret but constant communications. It is supposed that when the men heard of the flogging of Madame Sihida and her subsequent suicide some sort of commotion took place, and this, of course, was liable to be followed by violent and brutal repression. In any case, the procurator, whose functions are somewhat similar to that of an English sheriff, the colonel of the gendarmes, and the surgeon of Chita were summoned in Kara. At first the governor of the province, residing at Chita, did not seem to realize the full importance of what had happened and refused to disturb himself. Two days later, however, he suddenly left Chita and proceeded in great haste to Kara. From all this it is inferred that something very serious must have happened. Full details are anxiously expected; and, if the secret means of communication with the outer world established by the exiles are not discovered these will reach us shortly. The following is a translation from the Russian of one of the letters that has just come to hand, and it briefly substantiates the above information. The letter is dated Dec. 28, 1889, and seems hastily written, as if it had to be suddenly and promptly dispatched. It states:—"Every day the situation of the exiles in Siberia becomes more and more difficult. To-day the position has simply become so critical that we do not know if to-morrow we shall not be involved in some affair which will result in our dying at the point of the bayonets. In the month of November a horrible event occurred at Kara. I do not know yet all the details; but the commencement is sufficient to enable us to guess the end. Madame Sihida, a political prisoner, boxed the ears of the Kara commandant. She was punished by flogging. Madame Sihida poisoned herself, and after her Madame Kovalevskaia killed herself. These facts are known officially; but rumors circulate that several other women among the political prisoners have also poisoned themselves. The colonel of the gendarmes, the procurator, and the doctor started for Kara. The governor at first said he would not go, but two days later, after the departure of the above-mentioned authorities, he also suddenly started for Kara. We surmise, after all this, that something terrible must have occurred."

DR. HOLMES AT EIGHTY.

Oliver Wendell Holmes thinks that he owes his good health and the retention of his mental vigor in his eighty-first year to the extreme care he has long taken of himself, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Never robust, he was still wiry in his earlier and maturer life; but since he reached 70 his hygienic vigilance is unceasing. The rooms that he daily occupies are equipped with barometers, thermometers, aerometers—every kind of instrument, in short, to prevent his incurring the slightest risk of taking cold. He knows that pneumonia is the most formidable foe of old age and he is determined to keep it at a distance, if possible. He never gets up until he knows the exact temperature during winter, or takes his bath without having the water accurately tested.

He lives by rule and the rule is inflexible. His time is scrupulously divided—so much allotted to reading, so much to writing, so much to exercise, so much to recreation. His meals are studies of prudence and digestion. He understands the specific qualities of ordinary foods, and never departs from the severest discretion in eating. One might think that it would be a serious infliction to keep up existence by such precise, unvarying methods, but the little doctor enjoys them, having settled firmly in these habits years ago. Philosophic as he is about death, he has an eager curiosity to see how long he can live by following the laws he has vigorously prescribed for himself. He has long had vigorous theories on the subject of health and longevity and he relishes experimenting upon himself. He thinks sometimes that he may attain 100, which he would dearly like if he could retain, as he has retained thus far, the full possession of all his faculties.

CALLING UP ANOTHER WOMAN

He was one of a number of drummers sitting in the hotel office, and he stepped up to the telephone, with the remark that he was going to spring a little joke on the girl at the central office.

"Hello!" he called through the 'phone, "give me St. Peter, please."

Then he listened, and as he listened his face took on a queer expression. After a minute he signalled that he was through with the wire, shrugged his shoulders, and sat down.

"What did St. Peter say to you, Bob?" asked a friend.

"She didn't give me St. Peter," said Bob, "she gave me the devil."—Puck.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

March 15—Str. Islander, Vancouver.
" " Olympian, Sound.
" " Badger, Sooke.

CLEARED.

March 15—Str. Islander, Vancouver.
" " Olympian, Sound.
" " Louise, North.
" " Boscowitz, Alberni.
" " Rainbow, Westminster.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer OLYMPIAN, from the Sound—W E Sieward, E W Johnson, Wm Diebert, W B Marsh, E Ribard, J Roche, J Norman, J Anderson, F W Hastings and wife, A Fargher and wife, W E Hierney, H Donavan, J A Cowgill, J Jennings, J Brown, J W Fairbanks, J Beatty, C E Mallette, M Johnston, S Borand, A O Maybie, D Smith and wife, Mrs H McDermott, Mrs R S Walwen and daughter, R Mason, J Sullivan, J F Smith, B Gaston, C Packard and wife, Mrs Farrer and sister, E H Morse, A Townsend, J Latimer, O Peterson and wife, N V Searsey, Miss Brown, P Hickey, A F Miller, Mendelssohn Quintette Co (six people).

Per Str. ISLANDER from Vancouver.—D McKinnon, C Thornton, W C Ward, H S Rowling, M Galbraith, W J Robinson, Mrs F W Vincent, H P Goening, Andrew Ramsay, Mrs Melory, J Mortimer, Miss Ward, Miss Simon, J Ham, J R Robinson, J S Bowker, G Thompson, T Gambling, S A Melory, J Porter, R Keppler, F Vance, J McAdam, F H Corson, Mrs Woodworth, Mrs A Ramsay.

Per Str. YOSEMITE, from Westminster—Mrs Byron, Mr and Mrs S B Martin and four children, W T Collinson, Thos Burns, Georgeson, McKay, F W Havors, W J Perry, J W Henderson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. ISLANDER from Vancouver.—Fred Norris, R Williams & Co, W J Jeffree, Langley & Co, Mrs E A Bales, Lenz & Leiser, R Cunningham, Turner Beeton & Co, S J Pitts, H Mansell, Hip Lung & Co, A B Erskine, Jas Crawford, E G Anderson, Angus & Gordon, J J Hart, Albion Iron Wks, C Strouss & Co, Miss Lazarian Byam dotha, Messrs Woolridge, Welch, Rithet & Co, Mrs Beckford, T M Graham, J Piercy & Co, c o Hoch Cot Co, G T Corfield, J Fullerton, T McCommon, L G Wing & Bro, T Haughton, Ames Holden & Co, Lindsay & Pettit, Yee Yuen, Dom Exp Co, R A Brown, J C Devlin, Hudson Bay Co, Mrs Vigor, Brown Bros, J Hutchinson & Co, A B Gray & Co, P McQuade & Son, Boscowitz & Co, J H Baker, Nicholls & Renouf, W G Cameron, W & J Wilson, D Spencer, Lenz & Leiser, J S Bowker.

Per Str. OLYMPIAN from Puget Sound.—S J Pitts, Wm Templeman, J H Todd & Son, Mathews, R & T, Weeks & Ford, Robt Mason.

Per Str. YOSEMITE, from Westminster—L G Wing & Bro, St Clair Blackett, T Graham, Mrs Byron, C P N Co, Brackman & Ker, S B Martin.

WANTED,

2,000 lots of ladies' and gents' new and cast-off clothing, by April 25th, N. POINTER, No. 85 Johnson street, cor. of Broad. *

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Mr. G. Doughty, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets, Fell & Co.'s, Fort street, or E. C. Kellogg's cor. Yates and Douglas sts, will be promptly attended to. *ap26-1y

The "Queen" brand of hams and bacon, cut from Iowa corn-fed hogs, cured in granulated sugar and smoked with corn cobs, specially for those who can appreciate a good article. Ask your grocer for "Queen" brand. mar1tf

Gored by a Cow.

A fine colt belonging to Mr. Peter Lindsay, of Nixon, Ont., was badly hooked by a cow. Two bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, burns and all pains and aches in man or beast. swf

Buy Fernwood lots now before the rise in prices. Easy terms. Enquire of agents.

A few hundred copies of the early issues of the Sea Side and Franklin Square libraries, at $1.00 per dozen. T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

Six Years' Suffering.

I was troubled with dyspepsia for six years. Four years ago I got a bottle of B. B. B. from your agent, Mr. John Pearce, of Parry Harbor, which I considered completely cured me. A return of the symptoms about five weeks ago, however, was promptly removed by using only part of another bottle, and I feel as well as ever I did in my life. MARY E. DOWLING,
swf Parry Harbor, Ont.

Beautiful effects in "Lignomur" and artistic paper hangings at John Weiler's, also largest stock of furniture, etc., in the province.

Copies of the Sunday editions of this paper may in future be had at Whittaker's barber shop.

RAGS—Five cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags delivered in the pressroom of THE COLONIST.

LITTLE LOCALS.

Regular 4 and 8 o'clock meetings in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day.

Tubs, buckets, washboards, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, Douglas street.

Monogram and visiting cards engraved at the THE COLONIST office.

Stationery at Daley's, 91 Douglas St. *

Brushes in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, Douglas street.

Glassware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, Douglas street.

Three more cases of fine bird cages at McLennan & McFeely's, 70 Yates St.

The "ENDLESS WEAR" knit hose for boys at the CITY HOUSE. tf

For Sheffield razors pocket knives, scissors, table cutlery, etc., go to M. & H. A. Fox, 78 Government street.

Erminie rehearsal to-morrow evening in the Sir Wm. Wallace rooms.

To keep the house warm use the Champion Weather Strip, for sale by J. P. Burgess, No. 10 Broughton street. *

Stoves, tinware and house furnishing goods at McLennan & McFeely's, 70 Yates street. *

The Sunday-school of Pandora street Methodist Church intend holding a stereopticon exhibition shortly.

A fine lot of all kinds of brushes, dusters, whisks, brooms, mops, etc., at McLennan & McFeely's, 70 Yates street.

Take your misfitting suits to the "Victoria Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment," there they can be made to fit you at a small cost. Jno. T. Pierre, prop., 96 Yates street.

If you are intending going East, make a note of the C. P. R. excursions and specially fitted colonist sleepers. First-class travel at second-class rates. Robt. Irving, agent. tf

One carload machinery, one sugar and one general merchandise formed the Islander's cargo last evening.

Miss McLaughlin, trained nurse, has removed her residence to No. 52 Quebec St. Any orders directed to that address or left at Kellogg's drug store, cor. Douglas and Yates streets, will receive prompt attention 1w

The finest line of perfumes, toilet sets and fancy soaps, etc., is to be had at John Teague, jr.'s drug store, Poodle Dog block, Yates street. Prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour of the day or night. Telephone call 169.

CHILDRENS' EXTRA STRONG RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, Spliced knees, knee cap ankles and feet, at the CITY HOUSE. tf

Advertising does pay and send your orders for coal to Central Coal office, 90½ Government street. Telephone call, No. 171. A. HEATHORN.

Twenty-three Chinamen went up on the Islander this morning to take passage on the Abyssinia for China.

The Y.P.A. of Pandora street Methodist Church hold a meeting to-morrow evening to decide a question of paramount importance to the organization.

In the matter of the seizure of the Gamewell electric fire alarm system at Vancouver by the Customs, it has been decided to allow the contractors to settle with the collector.

CUTTING prices on furniture seems to be the order of the day. Not wishing to be outdone by anybody, JACOB SEHL has decided to enter the cutting field and cut down prices 10 per cent. lower than any other firm, on the largest and best assorted stock in the province, of furniture, carpets, linoleum, matting, window blinds, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc. Call and convince yourself at Nos. 66 and 68 Government street.

Consumption Can be Cured.

By proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald, Petitcodiac, N. B., says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons of consumptive tendencies." Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A New Quaker.

One of these celebrated brick machines, for sale by Spratt & Gray. *

Travelers.

The Umatilla left for San Francisco yesterday morning with the following passengers: R. Borthwick, wife and daughter, Capt. Jas. Carroll, J. W. Whaler and Capt. Chas. Hackett.

Tickets.

Are now being issued for the regular half-yearly drawing of twenty prizes, consisting of $210 in cash and fifteen pieces of silver ware, at Russell, McDonald & Co.s, 134 Douglas street, opposite the iron church.

The Fishing Season.

The trout fishing season commenced yesterday, and a large number of amateur fishermen, both young and old, took advantage of the occasion and spent the day on the lakes and streams near the city.

Searching for Diamonds.

A San Francisco despatch says: Richard Day Atkins, a mining man of Victoria, B. C., now in this city, has become a good deal interested in California diamonds and has devoted some time to searches at Cherokee and elsewhere.

For the North.

Steamer Princess Louise, Capt. McCulloch, left for the north yesterday with 250 tons freight and the following passengers: M. C. Ireland, Mr. Price and party of five, W. H. Dempster, wife and two children, R. B. Beavis, A. Graham, R. Pratt, W. M. Taggart, J. Latimor, H. Grant, H. Davis, F. Inrig, J. Dummett, D. B. Williams and 100 Chinamen for the canneries.

Signs of the Times.

Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf received per s.s. Islander on Thursday night what is probably the largest shipment of its kind ever received by any house in the province, consisting of two carloads of builders and shelf hardware. They are taking time by the forelock and preparing to meet the demand, wholesale and retail, for this class of goods, which will be created by the building boom now commencing in the province.

Valuable Property.

Just a few days ago Messrs. Young Bros., of the old-established New England bakery, refused an offer of $35,000 for their Government street property, having a frontage of 40 feet with a depth of 74. Yesterday morning $500 higher was bid, and again refused, and in the afternoon Mr. C. McK Smith made an offer of $36,000. Messrs. Young Bros. still declined to part with their property, recognizing the fact that it was a land mark in the provincial trade, being the first business of the kind established in British Columbia.

Victoria's Free Library.

The importance and popularity of this institution continues to increase, the record of 170 books issued on the first day of this month being the highest yet attained. In February 2,232 books of all classes were issued—902 to ladies, and 1,330 to gentlemen. The highest daily call for the month was 158, and the average, daily, 93; 118 new cards being also given out. True to his promise, Mr. McGregor, the librarian, has just made his second donation to the shelves, his gift being 250 volumes of carefully selected works of fiction, travels and biography.

Looking for Liquids.

Some time during Friday night or the early hours of yesterday morning burglars effected an entrance to Capt. Clarke's auction warerooms on Store street. They searched thoroughly for booty, and their haul is supposed to have consisted of 30 cases Chinese wine, two sheets, two blankets, one gold and one silver watch. The circumstance of Chinese wine being especially selected by the thieves leads to the supposition that they were not white men, and the police are looking in the Chinese quarter for them. The nightwatchman on the beat reports finding the door open at 9 o'clock Friday night.

The City of Kingston.

As yet the newly appointed agent of the steamer City of Kingston in this city has received no official information of the time when she will be placed in service, or the route adopted. Capt. Jackson, manager of the line to which the new steamer belongs, at present refuses to state whether or not Anacortes has been substituted for Victoria on the route card, and although arrangements had been completed for the steamer calling here, Mr. Blackwood, the Victoria agent, is inclined to believe that for the present at least Anacortes will be the terminal port.

Matters Will be Arranged.

Mrs. Charles Labelle, whose husband, known to every custom house officer along the international boundary line as "The Smuggler King," has been residing in Victoria for a year or two past, left for Detroit, Mich., where the warrant for her husband's arrest was issued, yesterday morning. She is confident of being able very shortly to arrange matters satisfactorily so that Labelle can tread American soil fearlessly again. Mrs. Labelle has since her husband's trouble at Port Huron, and his subsequent arrest and daring escape, expended $15,000 in trying to effect a settlement of the case. It is expected that payment of the fine in the case will be the only demand made by the United States government. "The King's" operations were confined principally to the opium transfer across the St. Clair River.

Street Cars a Public Boon.

Owing to the convenience afforded by the new street cars, the undersigned have decided to reduce their prices for city tuning.

Single tuning $2.50, four times a year $8.00.

PROFESSIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

MELODIOUS TONE, EASY ACTION.

During the last six months in Victoria, I made use of Messrs. Goodwin & Jordan's piano at my residence; they are distinguished by their ample melodious tone and elastic action, and they possess a capacity of modulation combined with a mechanism which makes them easy to handle. It is a pleasure to me to be able to recommend them to everyone as excellent.

HEINRICH BOHRER,
Professor of Piano.

Victoria, September, 1888.

MESSRS. GOODWIN & JORDAN:

Gentlemen,—Being familar with the best upright pianos made in Paris, London, Boston and New York, it gives me great pleasure to testify to the excellence of your pianofortes, which in regard to perfect action, musical tone and workmanship, compare with the best, and therefore are sure to give the fullest satisfaction. I am respectfully yours,

HENRY STRAUSS.

Victoria, B. C., July 29, 1888.

The above testimonials and several others may be seen at the factory, corner of Fort and Broad streets.

GOODWIN & CO.

Victoria's Flouring Mill.

Mr. T. B. Hall, manager of the Victoria Rice Mills and a member of the firm of Hall, Ross & Co., who went east several months ago to complete arrangements for the equipment of a large flouring mill in this city, returned last evening. During his absence he had an opportunity to visit and inspect the five largest milling concerns on the continent, and spent several days in the big mills of Montreal. The result of Mr. Hall's trip will be the immediate construction of the Victoria mill with a capacity of not less than 200 barrels per diem, equipped with the very latest and best roller machinery, which is already on the way. The mill is to be in operation by August 1st. The flouring branch of the business will necessitate the extensive enlargement of the present premises; the stone portion of the old mill will be built up two stories higher, and a large storehouse will be erected at the side; the total cost of the work of enlarging and improving being upwards of $30,000.

Geo. Francis Train's Trip.

The Abyssinia sails early Tuesday morning for the Orient. Geo. Francis Train will go on board near San Juan Island; taking a boat direct from Tacoma to join her there.

Freight and Trade Notes.

The Umatilla yesterday took 500 bales skins, 100 bags rice, and 14 packages of tea from this port for San Francisco.

Steamer Boscowitz took 75 tons miscellaneous freight to Alberni yesterday.

Steamer Louise carried a cargo of 250 tons from this port for northern stations yesterday.

Police Court Notes.

Two colored women were fined $5 each in the police court yesterday morning for being drunk and disorderly on the streets.

Two Indians were arrested yesterday afternoon for having imbibed too much fire water.

The captain of a small steamer, who has frequently appeared in the police court on similar charges, will shortly receive a summons charging him with neglecting his family.

Along the Docks.

Steamer Badger arrived from Sooke yesterday morning with a cargo of box wood.

Bark Archer leaves for Portland on Tuesday, and the Dunscore will take her place at R. P. Rithet's wharf.

Steamer Boscowitz left for Alberni last evening.

Steamer Umatilla left for San Francisco yesterday morning.

Steamer Princess Louise left for the north last evening.

Real Estate.

Charles Green & Co. report the following sales for the week: Port Angeles, acreage property, $18,400; Port Angeles, 88 lots, $8,800; three acres, Esquimalt road, $4,500. Total, $31,700.

Messrs. Crane, McGregor & Boggs report the following sales for the week: Thirteen lots in East Fernwood, $5,900; one lot St. Charles street, $650; four lots James Bay, $2,100; two lots Fort and Kane streets, $8,000; two lots Victoria West, $5,400, and one lot Rock Bay, $2,500. Total $19,650.

Vancouver Gas Company.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Vancouver Gas Company was held Friday, Dr. Milne, the president of the company, being in the chair. The report submitted showed that the company was in a flourishing condition, and the demand for its product constantly increasing. It was decided to add several new retorts and a new gasholder to the present works, and to considerably increase the length of the street mains so as to increase the area supplied by the company. To provide for the cost of these extensions the company resolved to increase its capital to $150,000.

An' What for No', McInnes?

Canada's clever comic journal, Grip, in its last number to hand, March 8th, has a quarter-page cartoon representing the gallant Senator McInnes, of B. C., in all the glory of bonnet and feather, tartan and kilt, and bare knees, with one arm akimbo holding a tack hammer, and the other in flourishing attitude pointing to the following legend which he has just tacked up on a dead wall: "Gaelic shall be an official language, too, whateffer!" Just underneath the figure is the line: "Hielant too, an' what for no, McInnes?" followed by the notice of motion given by Senator McInnes in the Senate recently, to the effect that Gaelic should be an official language as well as French. The artist is Mr. J. W. Bengough, who delighted Victoria audiences last fall with his clever sketches and performances on the public platform.

The Mendelssohn Concert.

Although The Victoria was not crowded last evening it held as cultivated and as appreciative an audience as ever gathered within its walls. The fame of the Mendelssohn club was so well established by their past triumphs here that all expected an entertainment of an unusual order of excellence. Nor were any disappointed. The quintette were better than ever, though such a statement would almost appear exaggerated. Mr. Ohlinger won the most unbounded applause in his violin fantasie, but no more enthusiastic than that which greeted Mr. Paul Hennerberg's flute fantasie. Both were encored, and the musicians kindly acceded to the clamorous demands of the house. Mr. Max Droge, cello soloist, added to the golden reputation which precedes him everywhere, and Mr. Ryan's work on the clarinette was past criticism. Miss Hamlin in her first appearance before a Victoria audience pleased them well. Her voice, while not of extraordinary range, is possessed of wonderful sweetness; and her singing of Annie Laurie, given in response to an encore upon her second number, appealed directly to the heart, and from the heart drew applause. Every number on last evening's programme was a musical gem, and a better satisfied audience never left the theatre than did on the conclusion of the concert. The only fault with the programme was that there was not more of it.

To-morrow evening the second and last concert will be given, the programme being as follows:

Quintette in A op. 18.........Mendelssohn
Allegro con moto.
Scene from "The Queen of Sheba"..Gounod
Miss Elizabeth Hamlin.
Souvenir de Spa—Solo for Violincello..........................Servait
Mr. Max Droge.
Adagio from the Quartette op. 87.
Mendelssohn

PART II.

First Fantaisie for Clarinette.........Ryan
Mr. Thomas Ryan.
Airs Hongrois—Fantaise for Violin..Ernst
Mr. Wilhelm Ohliger.
"Roso Softly Blooming"...............Spoke
Miss Elizabeth Hamlin.
Fantaisie for Flute, in "The Daughter of the Regiment"............Briccialdi
Mr. Paul Hennerberg.
{ a. Minuette Composed for Quintette.......................Boccherini
{ b. "Loin de Bal".......................Gillet

PERSONAL.

Sheriff McMillan is confined to his room by sickness.

W. D. Edwards, purser of the Premier, is in the town.

J. Sayward was a passenger to Vancouver this morning.

F. W. Hastings and wife of Port Townsend arrived over last evening.

T. B. Hall and wife returned last evening, via the N. P. R. from New York.

W. C. Ward, manager of the Bank of B.C., returned from Vancouver last night.

A. S. Winslow of the Electric Railway went over to the mainland this morning.

C. E. Mallette, of Bourchier, Croft & Mallette, was a passenger by the Olympian last evening.

E. C. Corbould and I. Van Volkenburgh, returned to Vancouver by the Islander this morning.

W. J. Sutton, F. McQuillan, and F. Pool were passengers by the Boscowitz yesterday from Alberni.

Capt. Carrol left for San Francisco yesterday to take command of the steamship Queen, which goes on the Alaska route during the summer.

Fresh Oysters delivered to all parts of the city. New England Bakery Government street. YOUNG BROS.,
o4 Telephone call No. 161.

PROSPEROUS TACOMA.

One of Her Successful Citizens Talks About His Home.

Mr. Walker H. Tisdale, of Tacoma, one of the clear-headed and enterprising men who have made the up-Sound city, is at present a guest at the Driard. In chatting with a COLONIST man last evening he gave some interesting incidents of his life on the coast and the history of the city he calls his home, and which is practically the history of every substantial western city.

Coming to the west eight years ago as auditor of the N. P. R. he recognized the natural advantages of Tacoma as the site of a great city, and after looking round thoroughly he invested the capital that he had at his disposal in acre lots in the embryo city. The place had then a population of about 1,000 and land was worth, within the corporation limits, $150 an acre. The same land is now eagerly sought after at $600 a lot, ten lots forming an acre.

Tacoma's prospects, Mr. Tisdale considers, were never better than now; never was the permanent growth of the city more assured. The Northern Pacific had set aside $835,000 for the construction of their new shops, which were already commenced. The Tacoma Land Co. had appropriated $450,000 for an immense tourists' hotel, the smelter was ready for business and new industries were to be instituted in all parts of the city. Another project that the people of Tacoma were watching with eager eyes was the bill that Senator Dawes had already introduced in Congress, and which provided for the U.P. R. securing rights of way through the Indian reservation adjacent to Tacoma and acquiring 100 acres of land for terminal facilities in the city. Should that bill pass, the future of Tacoma as the terminus of two great transcontinental roads was assured.

During 1889 Tacoma's progressive strides had been very marked. The electric street railway system had been instituted, many miles of new side tracking had been laid in the Northern yards, forty different manufactories had been established, 1500 new buildings (including 50 brick blocks) had been erected at a cost of $5,900,000; two important banks had been opened, the Bank of British Columbia and the Bank of London and San Francisco; and the capital of the existing banks, six National, four State and two savings, had been increased to upwards of $7,000,000.

For 1890 many progressive movements are on foot. The street car company have announced their intention of spending $1,000,000 in improving their system this spring, four minor companies are making preparations to run into the suburbs, the waterworks company have set apart half-a-million dollars to improving distribution in the city. One very significant fact, which spoke volumes for Tacoma, was the fact that the clearings for 1889 totalled $25,000,000, —one year after the establishment of the Clearing House. "Tacoma depends on her facts for booming," said Mr. Tisdale, "and no better advertisement could be given her."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE TURF.

THE SPRING MEETING.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Victoria Jockey club, recently held, a programme of eight events was decided on, with purses aggregating $2,000, for the Spring Meeting. The dates of the two days' sport have been fixed as the 23rd and 24th of May.

For the first day the programme will be as follows: (1) Half mile and repeat, running, 1st prize $125, 2d, $25. (2). Queen's plate, one prize, purse of $500 and a magnificent silver trophy; race for horses bred, owned and raised in the province. (3). 2.40 class, trotting, in heats, 1st, $200; 2d, $50. (4). Indian race—1st, $30; 2nd, $10; 3d, $5.

Second day: (1). Free for all, trotting and pacing; 1st, $425; 2d, $75. (2). One mile and repeat, running, free for all, 1st, $200; 2d, $50. (3). Gentlemen's buggy race, open to members of the club, owners to drive, and horses to be owned and driven to buggy in the province for at least six months; prize, a silver trophy. (4). Hurdle race, one and a-half mile dash, for silver cup.

The new course will be all ready and in fine condition in time for the spring meeting; a first-class athletic ground, for baseball, lacrosse and other sports will be provided within the oval, and first-class accommodation will have been arranged on the track.

THE RING.

Last evening Prof. Foster presented the winners in his late boxing tournament with the silver cups. Before the presentation several of the Professor's pupils gave an exhibition of the manly art.

FOOTBALL.

A picked team, "Islanders" principally, captained by F. Sutherland, played a close and exciting game with Corrig School yesterday afternoon, the game resulting in one goal to nothing in favor of the picked team.

BRITISH COLUMBIA VS. THE WORLD.

The return match between these teams took place yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill, resulting in a win for the World by two goals and three tries to one goal and one try. In spite of the inequality of the scores the game was very evenly contested, and a good exhibition of Rugby football was afforded the spectators. The ball was carried from goal line to goal line in quick succession, and the play was fast throughout. If the full-back of the provincials had had a little more idea of getting hold of the ball the score against them would have not been so great. The following played very well for their respective sides: Wilson, Ward, Langley, Martin, Burstall and Rogers. Tries for the World were obtained by Burstall (1), Tytler, Martin and Haynes, and for the Provincials by Fisher and Wilson.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem and a Special Jury.)

Gillespie v. Black and Townsend.—This was an action by plaintiff to recover possession of lot 15, block 3, Vancouver, valued at $15,000. Defendants alleged that plaintiff by an absolute bill of sale to them, dated 17th January, 1885, and a bond to convey, dated 24th February, 1885, had parted with all his interest in the property. Plaintiff alleged that the said documents were only given by way of mortgage to secure payment of certain moneys, and prayed the court to declare defendant Black a trustee for him of said lot, and for an account of what was due if anything on the said mortgages. The jury found that said bill of sale and bond to convey were only given by way of mortgage, and the learned judge gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff as prayed with costs against defendant Black, and that the defendant Townsend, who had disclaimed any interest in the lot, and against whom no relief was claimed, was to be allowed his costs up to and inclusive of his statement of defence.

Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., and Mr. Walker for plaintiff; Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Jenns for defendants.

A Pleasing Discovery.

I SUFFERED with neuralgia and obtained no relief until advised to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have found it to be an admirable remedy also for burns, sore throat and rheumatism.
MRS. F. CAMERON, 137 Richmond St. W.,
swf Toronto, Ont.

Forcible Facts.

THE testimony as to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters is overwhelming and admits of no dispute. It is the best blood purifier extant. Its action on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels is perfect. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, biliousness, sick headache, and all skin diseases. swf

A NOTED SMUGGLER KILLED.

Andrew Holt, the Puget Sound Outlaw, Shot While Resisting Arrest.

Andrew Holt, alias Andrew A. Anderson, a noted smuggler and pirate of Puget Sound, who was shot at Salmon Bay on Thursday evening while resisting arrest, has died from the injuries he received.

Holt has been known to be smuggling for many years. Two years ago he bought the sloop Alaska, laid in a cargo mainly composed of whisky, and went to Alaska to trade with the Indians. He was not heard from for about nine months when he was arrested and taken to Sitka for selling liquor to Indians. His sloop was confiscated and Holt was released on his own recognizance.

One stormy night Holt stole a sloop from the government storehouse and disappeared. He made the voyage to Puget Sound alone in a small sloop in the worst storm ever known on the coast, arriving there about fourteen months ago. Since then he has kept in hiding near Port Blakeley, where his wife lives on a ranch, and in Salmon bay, just north of Seattle, which he made his base of smuggling operations from Victoria.

Wednesday night United States officers arrested Michael Boyle, an opium smuggler, and secured a clue to Holt's whereabouts. Thursday Special Inspector Coblentz and Inspector Thompson learned that Holt was with his sloop in Salmon bay, and, chartering the tug Mascot, started out at 7 o'clock to capture him. When they reached the mouth of Salmon bay they found it impossible to enter with the tug, on account of low water. The officers accordingly went in in a small boat, Coblentz went aboard the sloop, but found no one there, while Thompson patrolled the shore. Coblentz then went ashore. After making a reconnoisance he returned to the sloop, and not finding Holt there was about to leave again when the smuggler stepped aboard. The officer covered him with a revolver, and announcing his official capacity, commanded him to surrender.

Holt uttered an oath, drew back and reached for his hip pocket. Coblentz then fired one shot into the air, and Holt drew his revolver. Coblentz immediately fired a second shot, which struck the smuggler in the wrist, followed by a third shot, which struck him in the stomach, just above the nipple. He fell to the deck and his revolver dropped into the water. He rallied again and was about to rise when the officer fired a fourth shot, which also struck him, it is thought, in the stomach. Holt then fell over unconscious. The sloop was then towed to the Sound and brought to Seattle by the Mascot, arriving shortly before midnight. Holt was given the best medical attention and removed to a hospital, but he died before morning. He made a statement at midnight admitting that he attempted to kill the officer.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Presentation to Mr. Donald Mackay, Twenty-One Years Treasurer of St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society.

A deputation from the St. Andrew's and Caledonian society called at the residence of Mr. Donald Mackay, treasurer of the society last evening. Ald. Robertson, president, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. Mackay with a handsome gold-headed cane as a slight token of their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the society during his twenty-one years term of office as treasurer. Mrs. Mackay was also the recipient of a lovely gold brooch and earrings. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mackay were thoroughly surprised, and made a feeling and suitable reply to the kind words of the president, and thanked the deputation for their gifts.

Our new spring stock of carpets is daily arriving. Some beautiful Japanese art squares and rugs just opened at John Weiler's, 51 to 55 Fort street.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. au15-1y

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.

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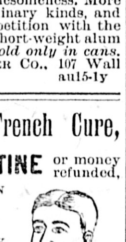
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IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

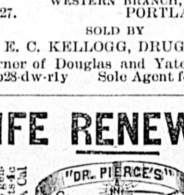
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY
E. C. KELLOGG, DRUGGIST,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
†no28-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

LIFE RENEWER!

The Only RUPTURE REMEDY that will cure is Electricity. Dr. Pierce's is the only genuine Electric Truss in the world. Sealed Pamphlets free. M. E. T. Co., 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.



$6 and Up. Patented Oct. 11, 1887.

DR. PIERCE'S New BODY-BATTERY with Electric Suspensory for Men, is far superior to all others, and gives a current which can be INSTANTLY FELT BY THE WEARER. This BELT will POSITIVELY CURE without medicine—Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Spine, Liver and Kidneys, Female Weakness, Impotency, Lack of Power, etc. For full particulars call or send stamp for Sealed Pamphlet No. 2. Address:

"GALENA PILES APPLIER" Home treatment. An instrument for curing all diseases of the rectum. New invention. Send 2c for Pamphlet No. 3. Address M. E. T. Co., 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, California.

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FOR SALE.

NINE-ROOMED HOUSE,
Three Large Lots
And Boat House, in
DALLAS ROAD.

Close to Terminus of the Electric R'y

C. DUBOIS MASON,
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CHOICE LOTS.
PORT ANGELES.
$50.00.
Superior to Lots now selling for $75.00.
For a few days only.

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57 Government St.,
Telephone No. 474. P. O. Box 314.
fy 26tf

WANTS.

WANTED—At Spencer's Arcade, two active boys. m15-3t

WANTED by married man, employment in store or warehouse. Good scholar. J. P., COLONIST office. mc13-6t

VACANCIES for "Roomers" or "Day Boarders," at No. 8 Humboldt street. mc12-6t

GARDENER—A Scotch gardener (young man) wishes situation. Good character. Used to all kinds of gardening, and handling horses. Apply "J. C.," this office. mc12-3t

WANTED—Address of Fred. G. Wilcox, late of Chicago. Last seen at Seattle, July 19th, 1888. Should this come to his notice, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, address C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street, Portland, Or. mc11-1m

WANTED—A general servant capable of doing plain cooking in small family. $20 per month paid to an experienced person. None other need apply. Mrs. Marsohn, 165 Chatham street. mr9 6t

WANTED—A good general servant in small family. Apply 3 St. Lawrence street. fy19

FOR SALE.

BICYCLE—(Rover Safety Pattern) hollow rim machine, geared to 54 inches, ball bearings throughout; also ball pedals, patent spring lamp, patent loose-head saddle, weight 48 pounds. Enquire at COLONIST office. mc15-7t

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The first consignment of Spring Goods personally selected by Mr. Young, while in Europe, have just arrived

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

ARTHUR HOLMES,
78 YATES STREET.

—JUST RECEIVED—

A Large Assortment of Suits
For Children, Boys' and Youths'.
—ALSO—
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Beautiful Line of Ties and Scarfs.

ARTHUR HOLMES,
Cor. Broad and Yates Streets, - - - Victoria, B. C.
mc8-6mo

JAMES BURNS,
INSURANCE AGENT
OFFICE.—No. 5 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Has for sale twelve and one-half acres lying between Saanich and Gorge Roads, and fronting on Garbally Road.

This piece of land is very well situated for building sites, has been subdivided and is now offered for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Some advantages of this property are: Its nearness to the centre of the city, and to the foundries and factories on the north side. It lies between two leading thoroughfares to and from town, within five minutes walk of the tram cars. Church and school convenient. For recreation Victoria Arm is in the immediate vicinity. Within the radius of the electric light. Land high and dry, sloping gently to the south, easily drained, good soil, and in every way well adapted for residential purposes.

For plans and all particulars apply at the office of the
GLASGOW AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,
AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. mc1

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CHEAPSIDE.
Cheapest House West of Toronto.

In Stock the Best and Cheapest Stoves, the Cheapest Tinware in the Province, Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, Electro-plated Goods and Cutlery, Gardening Tools and Hardware, Carpenter Tools, the Best, and at Bedrock Prices.

Cheapside, 146 Government St., Bet. Johnson & Cormorant Sts.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.
WINNIPEG.

Use Ogilvie's Celebrated Brands of Flour,
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The best and most economical in the market for Family and Bakers Use. For sale by all dealers. feb 21

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JUBILEE-:-RANGE
—AT—
McLENNAN & McFEELY'S,
70 YATES STREET. my4-12mos TELEPHONE 454.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Tuesday, March 25th, 1890,
AT 11 A. M.

SPECIAL-TRADE-SALE
Unbroken Packages.

Fifty Crates Earthenware.
At Salesroom, Wharf Street.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
mc9 Auctioneer.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Wednesday, March 26, 1890,
AT 11 A. M.

FIRST-SPRING-SALE.

Clothing, Underclothing, Dry Goods, Etc., Etc.

Particulars hereafter. At Salesroom, Wharf Street.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
mc9 Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CORNELIUS J. SOULE,
ARCHITECT.
(Member Ontario Association Architects.)
OFFICE—Government street, next to Maynard's. fy28-1m

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T. B. NORGATE,
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DRAWINGS FOR PATENT OFFICE.
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feb14-tf VICTORIA, B. C.

GRAY & DEVEREUX
Civil Engineers & Railway, Land & Mine Surveyors.
Plans, specifications, and estimates of structures and excavation prepared for contractors. Surveys taken by contract in all parts of the province and Washington. Timber limits located.
OFFICE: Room "C," White House (up stairs), Government St. P. O. box 358. f1-6m

DR. LEWIS HALL,
DENTIST,
GRADUATE OF PHILA. DENTAL COLLEGE.
Special attention given to frail and diseased teeth. Gas and ether given for painless extraction of teeth.
CRAFT & NORRIS BLOCK, DOUGLAS ST.
Residence, No. 45 Second st., Work Estate.
Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ap21

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P.O. Box 314. Telephone 474.
jan12

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---Wholesale and Retail---
WINE AND TEA MERCHANT
Yates street, Victoria, B. C. my4

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ,
WHARF STREET,
Highest Cash Prices Paid for Furs and Deer Skins.

VICTORIA'S
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
PROF. GRANAT,
Musical Director.
Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Weddings, Entertainments, etc.
Apply to the Headquarters, at the London Harmony,
W. J. PHILLIPS,
oc29-6m Cor. Johnson and Broad sts.

KELLER & BURRIS,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Vases, and other Earthenwares,
COR. YATES AND QUADRA STS.,
dec7 VICTORIA, B. C.

THE CHAMPION
WEATHER STRIP
For excluding draughts from doors and windows. Sold and fitted up by
J. P. BURGESS, Carpenter,
10 BROUGHTON STREET. nov2

MRS. F. H. RAIFF,
(Late of El Paso, Tex.)
PROFESSIONAL MANICURE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., (Front Parlor.)
HOURS: { Ladies, 2 to 7 p. m.
{ Gentlemen, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
jan29-

HAY.
Best Baled Timothy Hay
FOR SALE.
Apply to J. D. PEMBERTON,
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FURS. ROBES.
Bear, Lynx, Mountain Goat Marmozet, Buffalo Robes, and Robes of all kinds and descriptions to be seen at
KIRSCHBERG & LANDSBERG'S,
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Headquarters for Indian Curios
GUNS AND AMMUNITION.
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CHINESE DOCTOR.
DR. WONG HIM, late (for 16 years) of Los Angeles, California.
Office—4 Cormorant street, next to King, ye & Co.'s. fy28-6m

PLATE GLASS.
Polished Plate Glass
FOR STORE FRONTS,
Just Arrived, ex "Dunscore,"
FROM ENGLAND.
All sizes, ranging from 60 to 100 inches in width by 120 to 150 inches in length; also Oval Glass Shades at low prices.
JACOB SEHL.
mar12-1mo

FOUND—A gun-stock for double barrelled gun. Owner can have same by applying at this office. mc12-6t

AMUSEMENTS.

The "Married Ladies At Home" intend holding
A CHARITY BALL
At the Assembly Rooms, Fort St.,
In aid of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Fund, on Wednesday, 9th April.
Tickets, including Lady and Gentleman, $5; Extra Lady's ticket, $1. May be had of T. N. Hibben & Co., or any member of the Hospital building committee.
MRS. A. J. SMITH, President.
mc14-1m MRS. M. YOUNG, Secretary.

SOCIAL AND DANCE.

THE B. C. Association for the Investigation of Spiritualism, will hold their Anniversary Social and dance in Harmony Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 26th. An excellent programme has been arranged. Supper will be provided by the ladies of the association.
Profs. Kaufman and Sharpe's orchestra has been engaged for the dance and a good time is expected.
Tickets admitting gentleman and lady $1.50.
N. B.—President Fell will deliver the anniversary address on Sunday evening, March 30. All are invited. m.c15

School of Physical Culture

Corner of Fort and Wharf streets. Instructions given in boxing, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, calisthenics and light gymnastics by thoroughly qualified teacher. Classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Special attention given to building up the systems of delicate boys and girls. All improved apparatus and scientific appliances. Baths and other conveniences. Gymnasium always comfortably heated.
mar1 1m PROF. ROBT. FOSTER.

VICTORIA-:-THEATRE.
Saturday Ev'g, Mar. 15,
Monday Ev'g, Mar. 17.

MENDELSSOHN
QUINTETTE CLUB

MR. WILHELM OHLIGER,
Violin Virtuoso and Concert Master.
MR. MANASSA ADLER,
Solo Violin.
MR. THOMAS RYAN,
Solo Clarinette and Viola.
MR. PAUL HENNEBERG,
Solo Flute and Viola.
MR. MAX DROGE,
Solo Violoncellist.
—AND—
MISS ELIZABETH HAMLIN,
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO.

Reserved seats, $1.00 and 75c. Waitt's Book Store. mc9 6c

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YATES STREET.
SPRING
MILLINERY
JUST RECEIVED
The largest and finest stock we ever had in
Flowers, Ribbons,
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This department is in charge of Miss Wadsworth, of Toronto, who has had charge of some of the largest Millinery departments in that city.

New Embroideries, Flouncings, Robes, Allover Embroideries, and Chambrays in all Colors.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.
No trouble to show goods.

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88 YATES STREET,
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FIRST-CLASS
ISLAND HAY FOR SALE.
Delivered. Also about first April next, a lot of young pigs, ¾ Berkshire. Apply to
J. J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm.
Or P. O. Box 302. mc9

A MODERN COTTAGE
IN JAMES BAY, FOR SALE.
Parlor, Dining room, four bedrooms and closets, kitchen, bath room and lavatory, woodsheds, etc. Parlor, dining room and hall finished in cherry. The house stands on two lots. Street sixty feet. Apply to Hall & Lowe, or real estate agents. mc12

OFFICES TO RENT.
SUITABLE FOR SAMPLE ROOMS.—Apply to
JNO. J. AUSTIN,
m15 Real Estate Agent, 57 Govt. St.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jsn1-1y R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

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FANCY GOODS.
We have just received a large consignment of all kinds of
CELEBRATED TEA,
Embroidered Silk Goods, Shawls, Screens, Etc.
—ALSO—
PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, CLOISANNE, BRONZE, IVORY, SANDALWOOD,
And Curios of every description imported by every steamer direct from China and Japan.
Hoping that you will honor us with your visit, we remain very respectfully yours,
HANG WO HING KEE,
Victoria, B. C. 31 Cormorant street.
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BY SOME;
And rickety houses with city lots for sale by others.
—BUT FOR—
MILCH COWS
—OR—
FAT STEERS,
Fed on Grain and Timothy, and
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APPLY TO—
A. L. FORTUNE,
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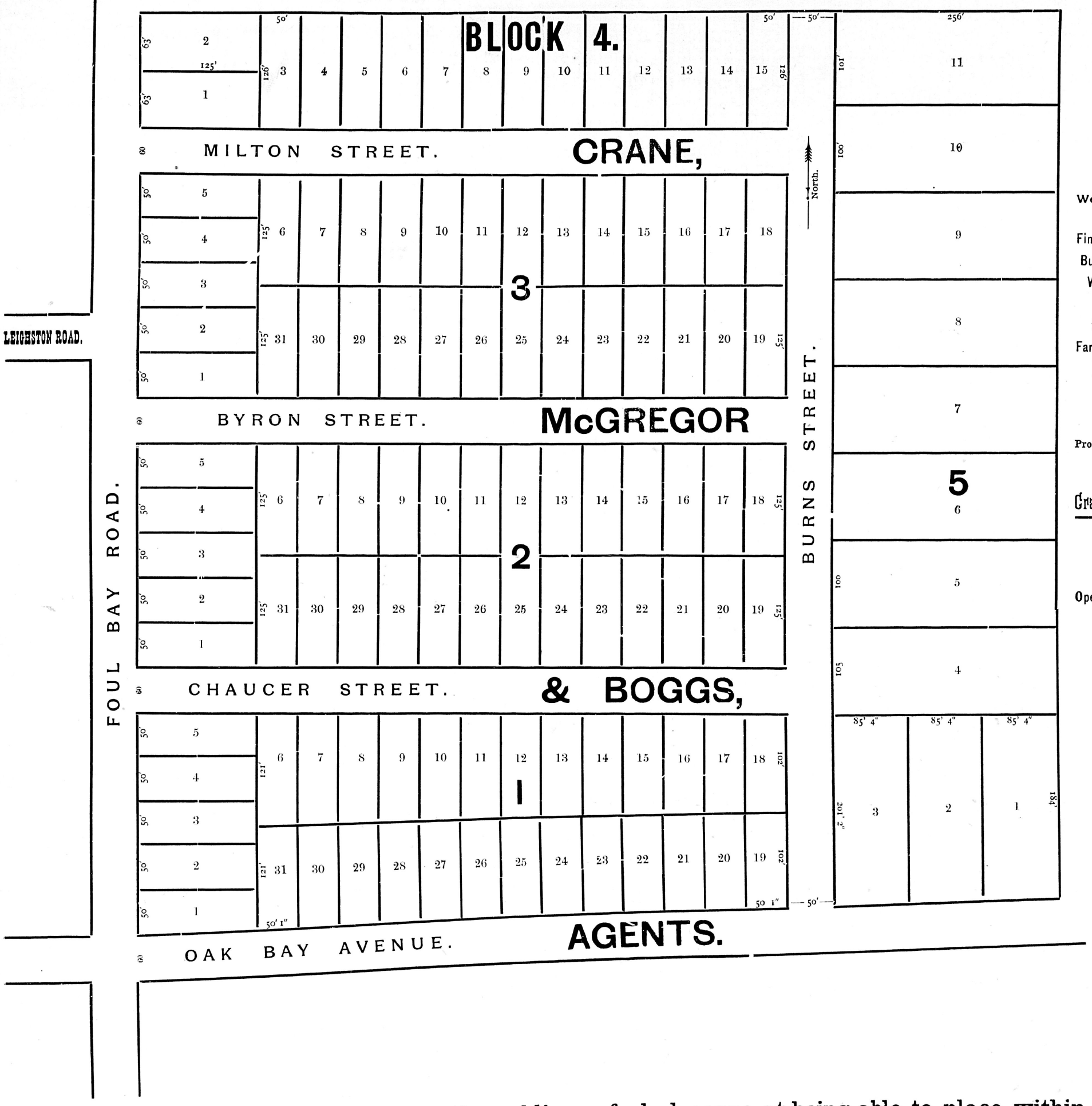
OAKLANDS.



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In offering the above properties to the public we feel pleasure at being able to place within the reach of all a HOME SITE equal to any in America.

The View of the Olympian Mountains is unsurpassed. The Streets are wide and the Drainage is perfect.

We ask you to come with us and see the finest tract of residential property ever on the Victoria market.

We are selling on the instalment plan, and offer special inducements to those who will build.

We do not sell rock and swamp for Residential Lots.

We do not sell paper towns, nor do we propose to boom a wild cat town in the moon.

We do not buy the best and cheapest lots ourselves.

But we stick to Victoria as Victorians should, and we devote all of our time and attention to our clients interests, feeling that in furthering their interests, we are pushing our own.

CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS,

30 Broad Street. **General Brokers and Insurance Agents.**